

THE FRONT PAGE

Particulars of the "General" and "Special" Photograph Competitions of SATURDAY NIGHT will be found on page three. The first "General" prizes will be awarded at noon today and announced in the next issue.

THE Ontario electorate has never been entirely satisfied that the real reasons why Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Croll were let out of the Hepburn Cabinet before the last general election were identical with the reason officially set forth, namely that they were unable to support Mr. Hepburn in his policies regarding certain types of labor organization. If Mr. Hepburn had really wanted them to stay—if, that is, he had no other reasons for wanting to get rid of them,—it looks now as if it would have been so easy for him to keep them. All he had to do was to tell them his great campaign against the C.I.O. was to be entirely confined to talk, and would result in no legislation, no executive action, and no particular handicap to the operations of that peculiar labor organization in the Province of Ontario. Surely, if it had been properly explained to them, a labor policy which was good enough for a left-wing labor man like the late Mr. MacBride should have been good enough for a couple of lawyers like Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Croll. Why then did Mr. Hepburn refrain from taking any steps to let them know how harmless his policy really was?

The real purpose of the Conant Committee now inquiring into the Ontario Hydro, or at least one of its real purposes, is to find out why Mr. Hepburn wanted to get rid of Mr. Roebuck. The search for this reason occupied a good deal of its time during last week's sessions. Mr. Roebuck advanced his own theory, which is that Mr. Hepburn had already decided to negotiate for power with the Quebec companies whose contracts with Hydro had—largely upon Mr. Roebuck's legal advice—been cancelled. The point is of some importance, because Mr. Hepburn at that time, if he had so decided, was not only omitting to tell the electors anything about it, but was assuring them that he was going "back to Niagara" for additional Hydro power.

THIS, it must be remembered, is merely Mr. Roebuck's theory. He had very little tangible evidence to offer in support of it. He had heard a story that Sir Herbert Holt said he had smashed two governments already over power questions and was quite ready to smash a third; and there was an implication that Sir Herbert scolded Mr. Hepburn into submission. It does not sound to us in the least like Mr. Hepburn. And there was another story (not of course incompatible with the Holt story) that Mr. Hepburn was scared into submission by Mr. McCullagh, who threatened to have the *Globe and Mail* oppose the Hepburn candidates. Mr. McCullagh, while denying most of Mr. Roebuck's statements, does not go so far as to claim to have had nothing to do with Mr. Roebuck's dismissal or with Mr. Hepburn's apparent change of mind about the power contracts; he says that he "advised" the Premier to get rid of Mr. Roebuck because he did not approve of Mr. Roebuck's personal character. We find it difficult to believe that Mr. Hepburn was either so frightened of the *Globe and Mail* or so deeply impressed with the value of Mr. McCullagh's estimates of character as either of these theories would suggest.

REWRITE OR REPUDIATE

THERE is a concealed contradiction in Mr. McCullagh's description of his own attitude on the subject of the power contracts, which we think contains the whole essence of Hydro history in the last three years. Mr. McCullagh says that he never favored repudiation of the old contracts but he also says that he did favor "the Government attempting to rewrite the old contracts with the Quebec power companies in the interests of the power users of the Province of Ontario." The contradiction is that without the threat of repudiation, the rewriting of the contracts was impossible. No capitalistic corporation can possibly surrender by voluntary action any of its rights under a valid and enforceable contract. Appeals to charity and pity are not only vain in the case of an incorporated company, they are illegal. To rewrite the contracts it was necessary to destroy them. Mr. McCullagh, with his extensive experience in finance, cannot possibly be under any illusions on that head. What he is really saying is that he approves of the Province of Ontario threatening to repudiate, in order to get a rewriting, but does not approve of repudiation. It is something like telling a hold-up man that it is all right for him to say he will shoot, but very wrong to shoot.

We have ourselves not the slightest doubt that Mr. Hepburn intended to rewrite the contracts—on his own terms—all along. We have not the slightest doubt that, if it had been necessary in order to compel the companies to accept those terms, he would not have hesitated to resort to the ultimate device which Mr. Conant is so proud of not having resorted to, the device of transferring all the assets of Hydro to the Crown. We have not the slightest doubt that the possibility of this being done was a vital factor in the final settlement with the companies. The only thing that surprises us is that Mr. Roebuck was so completely unaware that anybody wanted to rewrite the contracts.

MR. McCULLAGH speaks of the rewriting as being "in the interests of the power users of Ontario." It probably is so to some extent, though we are extremely dubious about the seventy and ninety million dollar estimates which adorned the debate in the Legislature. But it is quite obvious that the rewriting would also be very definitely in the interests



THINGS WERE FAR FROM GLOOMY in the Royal Air Force when His Majesty the King made a recent tour by air of R.A.F. establishments. Here the King enjoys a joke with Group Captain A. H. Orlebar, famous record-breaking pilot who commanded Britain's last Schneider Cup team.

of the political party which effected it. This explains why the present Ontario Government might well be pleased with the idea of rewriting the contracts, even if the benefits accruing to the power users from their rewritten form were not radically different from those accruing under the original form.

But the Province of Ontario has paid a considerable price for that rewriting, and will pay a good deal more before it gets through. The principle has been established that in Ontario a contract entered into by a public authority and sanctioned by express legislation can be torn up at the will of any succeeding Legislature, and that, provided it is rewritten "in the interests of the power users of the Province of Ontario," the leading morning paper of the Province will find no fault with the operation. It is difficult to see how any long-term contract with any public authority under the control of the Ontario Legislature can in future be entered into with confidence that it will be carried out. The reputation, and more important yet, the moral tone of the Province have

been gravely impaired, and the question why Mr. Roebuck was allowed to participate in the impairing up to a certain point and was then excluded seems to us to be a very minor matter.

NO DISALLOWANCE

IT WAS on July 8, 1937, that the authenticated copy of the Padlock Act of the Province of Quebec reached the hands of the Dominion Government at Ottawa. On July 8, 1938, about four weeks from now, the power of that Government to disallow the Padlock Act will come to an end. There is not one chance in a thousand that the Act will be disallowed; but there are one thousand chances to one that between now and July 8 the fact that they could disallow it if it desired will be the most embarrassing thought in the minds of the King Government. The Padlock Act is violently unpopular in almost all of Canada outside

(Continued on Page Three)

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

SUMMER has definitely arrived. You can tell it by the weather, the gardens and the week-end motor fatalities.

I'm sure there's a hotter way
Than the St. Lawrence Waterway.
—From the private papers of "Mitch" Hepburn.

The League of Nations has received what many observers feel to be its death blow. Chile has served notice of withdrawal.

Liberty, it has been said, is the exchange of one set of chains for another. If you want a graphic illustration of this, visualize a bookkeeper in a summer cottage.

Fable: Once upon a time there was a successful magazine that didn't stress the sex angle.

We are in favor of a parliamentary investigation to clear the air and establish once and for all whether Canadian fascists are mice or menaces.

There would be little objection, says Oscar, if it could honestly be described as common censorship.

First Citizen: Taking a vacation this summer?
Second Citizen: Yes, I've managed to get two weeks' work.

An American woman visitor to Callander was surprised to learn that the quintuplets were French-Canadian, she had been told they were Italian. Another proof that there has been no exaggeration of the widespread propaganda emanating from Rome.

Sturdy little Czechoslovakia. It's demonstrated to the world that it's full of Benes.

Mr. C. L. Burton criticizes the universities for not educating students for jobs. He is apparently unaware of the modern trend of universities away from purely theoretical education.

We agree that man is an intelligent animal, says Timus. Indeed, his intelligence is only exceeded by his inability to make use of it.

A reader says that it is quite obvious why the Administration at Washington is eager to spend so much money. It wants to pump the primaries.

The problem of political parties, of course, is to find a leader who is capable of being led.

The 1939 Ontario motor car markers will be a vast improvement over the 1938 markers, thus showing that the Government has finally realized that markers should be seen and not blurred.

This will probably go down into history as the era of great exaggerations, with particular references to probabilities of war and sea monsters.

A scientist says that owing to the kind of shoes they are wearing, women ultimately will be four-toed. That assures them at least of a place in the crossword puzzle world.

Esther says that she is writing to her favorite newspaper to correct them on a palpable mistake. She says they ran a headline: Quintuplets are 4.

FEMININE FRANCHISE

BY P. W. LUCE

WOMEN in Quebec continue their determined efforts to win the right to vote in provincial elections, but only far-sighted optimists see a faint hope of success before the vocal cords of the chief propagandists get hopelessly frayed through overwork. As for the pessimists, they focus their prophetic gaze about the middle of next century and mildly wonder if their daughters' daughters will really appreciate the feminine franchise as, if, and when they get it.

Because of the energetic and prolonged publicity achieved by the feminists, Canadians are now fully aware of the substantial reasons why the good women of Quebec would very much like to accompany their men folk to the polling booths, but there has been an amazing shortage of counter-propaganda. The result is that most of us fail utterly to understand why the habitant should be so reluctant to let the *bonne femme* mark a ballot when this would give her so much joy.

Let us therefore listen-in to the monologue of Jean-Baptiste Bourbon Realiste and thus learn something of the mentality of one who is well satisfied with things as they are.

SAYS Jean-Baptiste to himself, in a voice that sounds like the murmuring of a swarm of angry bees on a hot day:

"It is one thing for these disturbing women to ask us men to give them the right to vote, but it is quite something else again to advance even one good little reason why we should pay the slightest attention to their foolish whims. It is not enough to say they would like the franchise, *pardieu!*"

"There are many things I would like, me, that I never get. A little bigger farm with fewer weeds on it, a white horse that would work more and eat less, a maple tree that would yield as much sap as I expect, a few hens that would lay vigorously when the price of eggs is high, a jug of whisky, *blanc* that the cork, a pipeful of *tabac canayen* that would stay alight on a wet afternoon—I could go on indefinitely, but the point is made abundantly clear, is it not?"

"LIFE is full of disappointments for the masters of this world. We wear ourselves out with hard work for sixty years and die in debt to the *notaire* at the last. We go fishing for trout in the spring and catch nothing but a cold in the head. We engage in a friendly argument with the neighbor down the road, and though we have the better case he has the stronger fist and we retire from the discussion with one black eye and two loose teeth in the lower jaw.

"That being that, why should our wives clamor for a franchise?"

"In all sincerity, can any one make good sense of such a demand?"

"Would the possession of the vote be of the slightest practical value to the women of Quebec? I ask myself. Would it enable them to make thicker pea-soup five times a week, or tastier pork and beans on Sundays when no company is expected, or find more good ways of cooking fish and eggs on Fridays and all the fast days we so faithfully observe?"

"To all those questions I answer myself: 'Certainly not!'"

"WOULD the pleasure of every family be doubled after every provincial election when the head of the house reports by how big a majority the Tory candidate has been beaten this time, when assuredly the percentage of Liberal superiority would remain the same? For women being what they are, some of them would know no better than to vote Conservative!"

"More important still, would the mothers of Quebec, because they had the franchise, produce bigger and better babies on an accelerated schedule? Could we count on more twins and more triplets as a result of this upsurge of feminism?"

"Assuredly that is what is most unlikely!"

"Mme. Oliva Dionne did not need to mark a large 'X' on a ballot paper before she eclipsed all records with Annette, Emilie, Yvonne, Cecile, and Marie, did she?"

"Let others do as well, or even better, before they aspire to meddle in politics, which have always been the affair of men!"

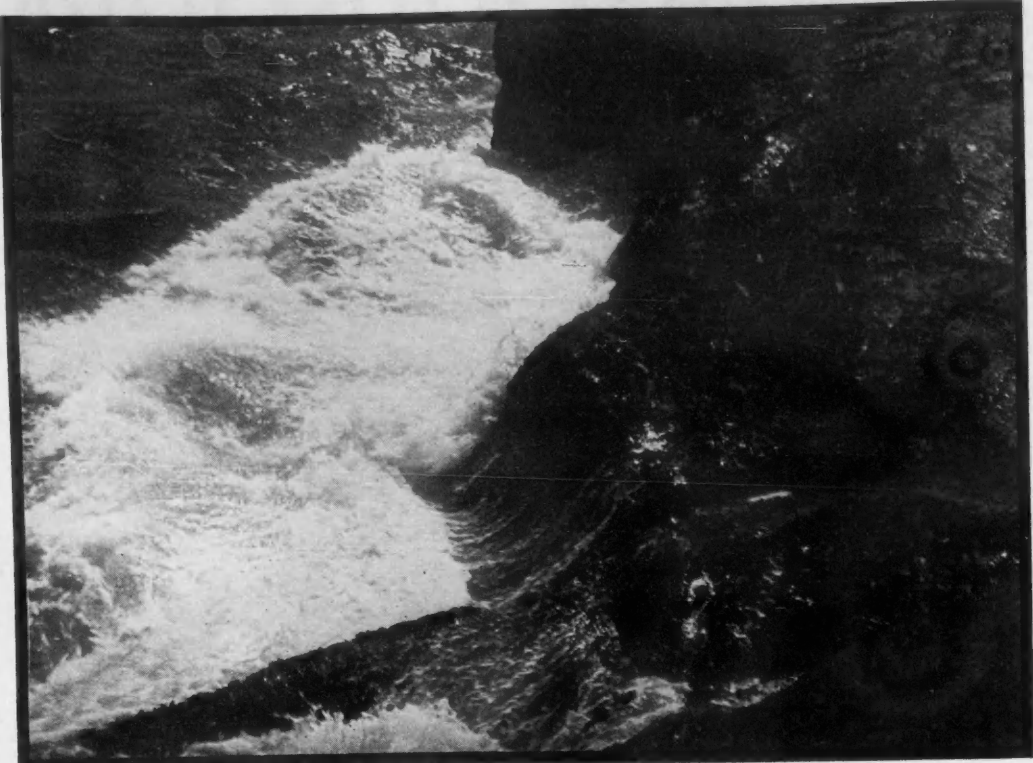
"NO, MY old one, let those very talkative ladies say what they like, the future of the old Province will not suffer one little bit if matters remain as they have always been. Women are all very well in their place, and I would be one of the last men to lift up a little finger to stop their legitimate ambitions, but when it comes to claiming a vote, demanding the franchise, asking to embroil themselves in the brouhaha of public life, seeking to present themselves on public platforms and make speeches of condemnation night after night, buttonholing peaceful citizens in a frenzied effort to secure votes and yet more votes for candidates who are already assured of a large majority, there can be but one sane, logical, emphatic, and irrevocable answer.

"It is 'NO!'"

"For three hundred years the men of the ancient province of Quebec have worn the pants most appropriately. Let us now ask ourselves, in all solemnity, who will be wearing them three hundred years hence if we should today be so foolish as to yield to this constant clamor of Votes for Women!"

THE RUGGED, ROCK-HEWN COAST of Eastern Canada produces dramatic breakers even as the breakers continue their ceaseless activity of rock-hewing. These two studies of wave forms were made at a point near Halifax where the coast receives the full sweep of Atlantic storms. The photographs however were made on a relatively calm day.

—Photos by "Jay".



YOUTH CONGRESS GROWS IN SCOPE AND INFLUENCE

BY JOSEPH McCULLLEY

ARISING from the urgent needs of youth today and facing those problems which are common to all classes in the population—the ever-growing threat of war, and economic and political insecurity—the Canadian Youth Congress has grown rapidly in the past two years. This movement was established primarily as a forum in which representatives of youth organizations might fully express their point of view. It was in May, 1935, that there was held in Toronto a Congress of young people representing all the major youth organizations in the city. It was decided at that time to establish a Canadian Youth Council. In May, 1936, the first national Congress was called, being sponsored jointly by the League of Nations Society and the Canadian Youth Council, in co-operation with other national organizations. As a result of this Congress, a delegation of 32 carefully chosen young people attended the first World Youth Congress in Geneva. The Second National Congress delegates, held in 1937, attended by a total of 730

The Canadian Youth Council has grown in influence in all parts of the Dominion. Local youth councils, representative of organizations within their area are now functioning from coast to coast. Provincial youth rallies and congresses have been held. All these councils of young people are concerning themselves with national problems. A number of them have taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by the appointment of the Rowell Commission to present their briefs to that body.

THIS progress over a period of three years has not been without difficulty. The effort to obtain the co-operation of the French-Canadian organizations in May, 1937, represented a major crisis in the history of this youthful national movement. Unfortunately, circumstances have been operative in the past few months that made impossible the official representation of some of the French-Canadian youth groups at the Third National Congress held in Toronto May 21 to 24. There has been considerable criticism of the organization because of the fear in certain quarters that the Congress policy was dominated by left-wing groups and organizations. The Congress, however, has weathered this criticism, and on the foundations that have been so conscientiously laid during the past three years there is every hope of building a movement which, for unity of purpose, for a truly national outlook and for its democratic procedure, will have no equal in the Dominion.

The general purpose of the movement and the spirit that actuated all the meetings of this Third Congress can best be given in the words of Mr. Norman Levy, the young Toronto lawyer, who has been Chairman of the Council since its inception. In his report to the Congress he concludes his account of the year's work with these words:

"The youth movement is not something in and of itself alone; it is a reflection of the whole community, national and international. The circumstances of our times are such as to cause grave frictions to arise. The signs are not lacking that there are elements in Canada that would like to emulate foreign example, that strive to employ tactics of aggression which bring about disunity and disaffection, not only between nations but between the people within a nation. The Congress seeks to abate frictions by bringing about a concerted approach to the circumstances which are the concern of everyone. In the free and equal association of all those willing to join together in devising a program of common benefit, we have the very basis of our national life. It is in the respect for divergence of ideas, for freedom of thought and action and in the willingness, in spite of differences, to co-operate and compromise, that we find the life of democracy."

THE report of the Credentials Committee which analyzed the attendance at the Congress by geographical and organizational divisions indicates how well this ideal of unity in diversity was actually carried out. In a total of 567 delegates, every Province but Prince Edward Island was represented. Fifty-six church organizations contributed a total of 78 delegates; the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. a total of 91; 51 trade union organizations sent 64 delegates; 52 student organizations sent 68; 49 political groups sent 56 delegates; foreign language groups, representing 43 organizations, sent 51 delegates; others who were represented included negro youth, social service groups, farmers' groups, art, recreational and culture groups, peace groups, Girl Guides, city councils, religious study clubs and others. In all

469 organizations were represented with a total of 567 delegates among whom, in spite of the recent defection of a number of the official French-Canadian youth organizations, were 26 French-Canadian delegates.

Even a cursory examination of these attendance figures indicates that the interest in the movement is widespread among youth organizations of all kinds. It should also be a sufficient answer to those who have criticized the movement as being dominated by any extreme left group. The Young Communist League

LET THE PETALS FALL

LET the petals fall . . .
Let the apple tree be dark again
Save for the stubborn leaves;
Let the pitiful scraps of apricot and ivory and
Lie on the earth like coloured rain.

Bright fruit will follow.
Hard and dark and green at first
And bitter to the core
Where the black seeds sleep . . .
Yet prophesying splendor.

Sigh not for fallen petals nor for darkened tree,
For this is the interim;
Here hoarded sweetness sleeps against a certain
future.

Let the petals fall . . .
Let the apple tree be dark again . . .
Let the dream keep!

—MONA GOULD.

had a total representation of 29 delegates and in the Continuations Committee, which was elected by the Congress by secret ballot, there is not one representative of that organization.

IT HAS been the writer's privilege to attend all three of the National Congresses. The most notable fact about the discussions at this, the Third National Congress, was the high level on which they were carried out. Even a short attendance at either of the Commission meetings would have convinced any impartial observer that these young people were speaking out of the sincerity of their own convictions and with a background of considerable study. Whether or not the movement has done anything else in the three years of its existence, it has undoubtedly contributed much to the education of the young people

concerned in the finest aspects of citizenship. The floor was open for the presentation of arguments on every phase of our national and international policy. At no time was there any speaker who did not receive a courteous hearing even though it were obvious that the particular point being made by a given speaker was not in accordance with the general thought. We hear much about democracy in these days but it would be a lesson to many of their elders to see the fine tolerant spirit in which these young people managed to discuss the most controversial issues.

Another equally dominant note was the emphasis on national unity. At a time when so many influences are operating throughout the country in a disruptive manner, a true Canadian note was stressed by these young people. Obviously the bulk of the registration was from the central Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, but the problems discussed were by no means those of particular concern to these two provinces. Agricultural groups were not largely represented but one whole section of the report of the Commission on Social Justice was devoted to a consideration of rural problems.

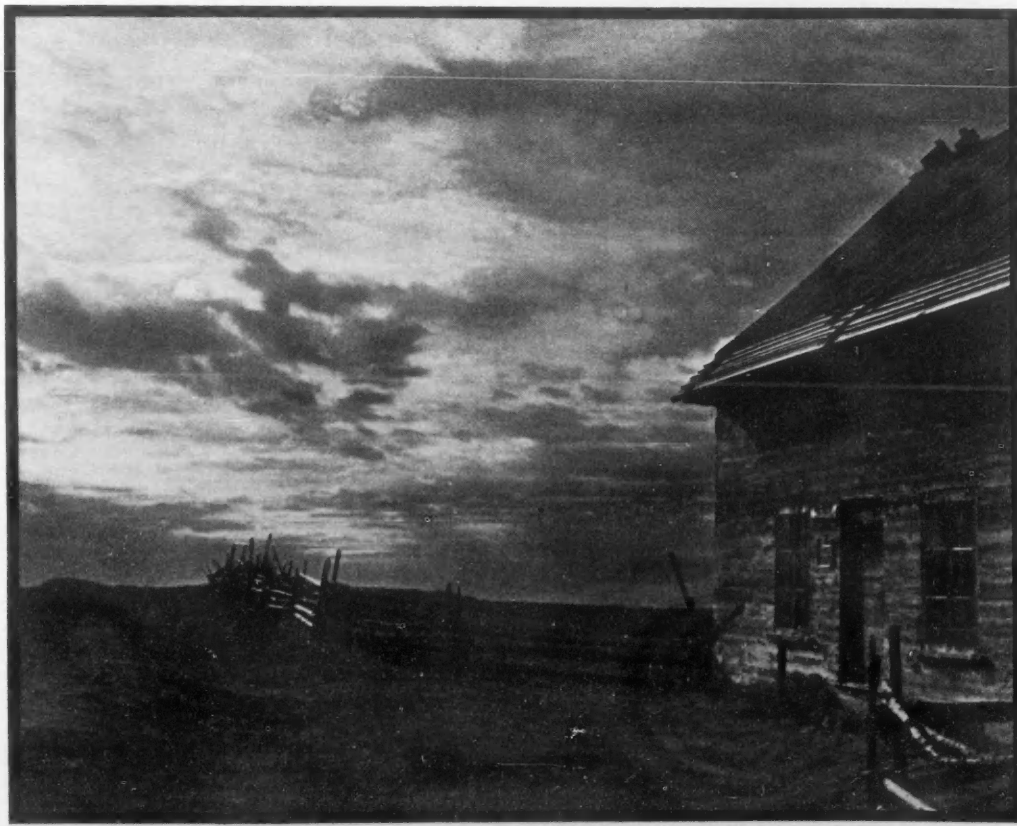
IT IS obviously impossible to present in detail the findings of the two Commissions. The Congress affirmed its belief in the democratic rights of the individual so that liberty and freedom may be maintained in Canada. It recognized the presence of forces in the country which accentuate the spirit of sectionalism and provincialism and stood "uncompromisingly for the submergence of sectional interests when national interests are at stake." It expressed its appreciation of the recent provision of the Federal Government for an increase in the Youth Rehabilitation grant to \$2,500,000, and in addition to some detailed recommendations for the improvement of the program, recommended most strongly the establishment of a National Youth Administration to supervise the expenditures,—such an administration to be composed of recognized authorities from representative national youth organizations, social service organizations, religious bodies, educational authorities, trade unions and industrial, commercial, and agricultural groups. It recommended further changes in our educational system to provide equality of educational opportunity whether in rural or urban areas. It also added its voice to those asking for a national scholarship system to provide a maximum of opportunity for outstanding students who are financially

unable to continue their education. In the matter of rural problems it went on record as strongly favoring the building of producer and consumer co-operative organizations to make for more orderly marketing and to reduce the cost of living to the urban consumer. It advocated long-term low-interest loans, guaranteed by the Government to help young people, who have the desire, the aptitude and the ability, in purchasing land, equipment and other necessities. It faced the drought problem of Western Canada as a national problem and felt that it should be tackled as a huge long-term work program, which would not only conserve and rehabilitate the soil and wealth of those areas but would rehabilitate thousands of young people in the same process.

It recognized the fact that, in the final analysis, the situation in regard to employment and working conditions is of such a character that nothing but Federal action can effectively deal with it. It went on record as favoring a forty hour week, child labor legislation, minimum wage laws on a national scale for all men and women and a national unemployment insurance scheme. Democratic rights and civil liberties formed a prominent feature of the discussions. The Congress recommended that all youth should petition the Dominion Government to disallow the Quebec Padlock Law and any similar provincial laws which in their operation are opposed to the democratic ideals for which the Congress has stood from the beginning. It also deplored the growth of anti-democratic organizations in Canada which are based on principles of racial discrimination and the use of force, and strongly urged investigation by the Federal Department of Justice with appropriate action. The railway problem was recognized as a problem of major importance but the Congress refused to make any specific recommendation on this subject as it felt that full information was lacking. It did, however, very strongly urge all youth councils and youth groups in the Dominion to study the problem during the coming year with a view to appropriate recommendation at the next National Congress.

THE Commission on World Peace presented a report, the general tendency of which is still in favor of collective security. The final report of this Commission pointed out that the cause of national unity itself in Canada would be seriously weakened in the event of the Dominion Government consistently ignoring the views of Canadian youth of all parts of the country. The Congress recognized that the causes of war are basically economic and that the ceaseless struggle for markets and the endless erection of trade barriers are potent causes of war, which have contributed to the development of Fascism and the creation of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis, which is becoming the gravest current menace to world peace. It opposed any attempt at isolation of ourselves as a nation and felt that the foreign policy of the Canadian Government had been inconsistent and contradictory. As one example of this, was pointed out the fact of our arming of the Pacific Coast while at the same time considerable quantities of war materials were being shipped to the only potential enemy of that coast. Although opposing the policy of the Chamberlain Government, which it claimed is tacitly assisting the aggressor nations, it nevertheless affirmed its belief that the British Commonwealth of Nations could become a bulwark of world peace, particularly if it acted in the fullest co-operation with other democratic powers. The Congress went on record as favoring complete nationalization of the arms industry and co-operation with other nations in both the Pan-American and Pan-Pacific Unions and finally urged the Dominion Parliament to pass legislation necessary to give the Canadian people, through Parliament, full control over Canada's foreign policy and particularly over the question of Canada's participation in war.

It may be argued that many of the resolutions and recommendations of the Congress, both in regard to Social Justice and World Peace are idealistic and impractical. In the present state of world affairs this criticism may indeed be true but it is a fine augury for the future of our own country that a representative group of young Canadians are still able to maintain an attitude which reflects not only their concern for the unity of our Dominion and the preservation of democratic rights and civil liberties within our own borders, but which shows such genuine concern for the preservation of those values and ideals which represent the best products of our western civilization.



"ABANDONED." A deserted farmhouse in the Maria Chapdelaine country. The photograph was taken near the Peribonca River in the Lake St. John district of Quebec by E. B. Horton, Riverbend, Que. Kodak Duo-620, Panatomic film, color filter, 1/10 sec., F 16.

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

of Quebec, and the Conservatives have belatedly joined the C.C.F. in realizing the political value of the demand for disallowance as a stick with which to beat the Government.

Mr. Lapointe, the Minister of Justice, has developed a theory, which if necessary he can doubtless get the Liberal majority, or most of it, to endorse, that the House of Commons has no right to instruct the Government as to what course it shall take in the exercise of a power (that of disallowance) which is expressly vested by the B.N.A. Act not in Parliament but in the Governor-General-in-Council; and acting upon this contention he will try to rule out of order any motion which seeks to ascertain the opinion of the House on this particular act of disallowance. But even the maintaining of this point of order is bound to give rise to much violent debate. Mr. Bennett has discovered a precedent, in the O'Brien motion of 1889 for an address praying for the disallowance of the Jesuits' Estates Act, a motion which was debated at length in several sittings and eventually voted down without anybody raising the point that it was out of order. The ground of Mr. Lapointe's dismissal of this precedent seems very inadequate; it is merely that the circumstances are not parallel because in 1889 the Government had already decided, and made known its decision, not to disallow, whereas in the present case the Government has made no decision. This appears to us an extremely thin argument. Even if the 1889 Government had made up its mind not to disallow, it was still open to it to reverse that decision, and the O'Brien motion was in the plainest possible language an address to the Governor-General-in-Council in which "this House therefore prays that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to disallow the said Act." It was not a vote of want of confidence in the Government on account of something it had already done, for so far as the record was concerned it had done nothing; it was an instruction to it to do something, and no objection was raised on the ground that the Government could not be instructed by Parliament on the particular subject with which the motion dealt. It is true that Mr. Lapointe is able to cite a sentence from Lefroy, the Canadian constitutional authority, to the effect that the Commons "cannot constitutionally interfere with the operation of provincial Acts by passing resolutions urging their disallowance," but this is merely the opinion, rather loosely expressed at that, of a single legal mind, and cannot have much weight as against the procedure actually followed in past cases.

CHOICE OF TWO EVILS

IT IS perfectly natural that the Government in which Mr. Lapointe is the chief Quebec representative should be most unwilling to disallow legislation which is undoubtedly very popular in that Province; and the existence of this legislation is enough to explain the extreme anxiety of Mr. Lapointe some months ago to convince the House that the power of disallowance was obsolete. Both he and Mr. King must, so far as their own political fortunes are concerned, devoutly wish that it were. All possibility of maintaining that argument has since been knocked on the head by the behavior of Alberta in August last, which compelled the Government to resort to disallowance within a week of the arrival of the authentic copies at Ottawa.

In the Quebec matter, however, the Dominion Government has undoubtedly nothing more than a choice between two evils, and we incline to think that the evil of passionate religious and sectional strife which would be caused by disallowance outweighs the evil of a temporary interference with democracy and liberty which may result from so much of the Padlock Act as is really within the powers of the Quebec Legislature—which we suspect to be very little indeed. The trouble with the Padlock Act, and with the operation of the Duplessis Government under it, is that it appears almost impossible to get it into the courts. An immense number of seizures of property have taken place, and many public meetings have been prevented by a species of terrorism, the owners of halls being afraid to permit any meeting which they think might conceivably lead to their premises being padlocked. Now that there is a well organized society in the Province for the maintenance of civil liberty it would seem unlikely that this terrorization can go on indefinitely without any appeal to the courts being possible, and as soon as a case reaches the courts the question of constitutionality will have to be faced. The Montreal Youth Council seems to be developing a rather good technique for dealing with the problem; at

DEATH OF A DOG

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

A DOG died last month. Her master mourns and many people mourn with him. Every week dogs die and masters mourn, and the people who know them mourn with them. For there is nothing so poignant in its reach to the heart as the love—the faithful, unquestioning, devoted love—of a dog for human beings, and they hardly ever worthy of all the faithfulness and all the devotion laid down at their feet by dogs.

But the death of this dog is like the death of a national figure. Even more—like the death of an international figure. She was Buddy, the first Seeing Eye dog to come to America. She died at the feet of her master as he sat at his office working, and the reports in the press say it was a death of peace. And why would it not be a death of peace? If ever a dog was ready to go wherever good dogs go when they are through their short span of experience in the world of humans it was Buddy. And if ever a dog was happy in the cycle of life it was Buddy. She knew the great blessing of being needed, and of fulfilling the love of her nature in service.

I SHALL never forget the time I saw her. She walked down the foyer of a big hotel leading her blind young master. There were crowds around, and



BLIMEY! CONCRETE!

its recent meeting it assured the Provincial police that the words "Communism" and "Communist" would not be used, and thereafter the Young Communist League, a participating society, was always referred to as "the unmentionable organization."

IN SO far as it may be constitutional, the Padlock Act is unquestionably capable of being used against any doctrine of which the Attorney General of Quebec happens to disapprove, for there is no definition of Communism contained in the Act and the word has no definite legal meaning. We shall not be in the least surprised if the Rev. Dr. Inkster of Toronto, who has been defending the Act, lives to see it employed against his fellow Presbyterians in Quebec. But the real victims are the Socialists, of the C.C.F. and other political parties, whom the Quebec authorities are evidently quite incapable of distinguishing from the Communists; and while we share their objection to the Padlock Act we do not by any means share their reasons for it. They object to the Padlock Act merely because the Government which has the enforcing of it is not a Socialist Government. There is not a practical Socialist in Canada or anywhere else who would not resort to just as undemocratic measures to suppress opposition to Socialism if he were in power.

COPYRIGHT PROBLEM

THE Banking and Commerce Committee is one of the ablest of the numerous committees of the House of Commons, but we cannot without something of a shudder contemplate the prospect of its performing, as it is now called upon to do, the most important part of the work in connection with an amendment to the Copyright Act which will necessarily have to be cast in general terms and made applicable to the general run of copyrightable material. The motive of the amending bill is quite simple. A certain group of fire insurance companies controls the copyright in certain fire insurance maps and refuses to make them available to other underwriters, or consents to make them available only to those who will comply with certain conditions as to rates and classifications. The case is obviously a highly special one, inasmuch as it involves the use of the copyright, not for the ordinary purpose of obtaining money by the sale of the copyrighted article, but for that of imposing certain methods of operation in an entirely different business. The Banking and Commerce Committee is undoubtedly well qualified to deal with the fire insurance business, but the amendment as it at present stands extends to every conceivable type of copyright and would have results which we fear the Banking and Commerce Committee is most unlikely to appreciate.

There is no question here of the copyright owner refusing to supply a demand. The question is as to the rightness, on grounds of public policy, of the conditions attached to the supplying of the demand. It is possible that if the insurance maps could be treated as an isolated case the weight of public policy would be in favor of restricting the freedom of the copyright owner. But the insurance maps cannot be treated as an isolated case; and when all possible cases are considered together, the weight of public policy seems to us to be much in favor of letting the owner do what he likes with his own. The only proper method of complying with the demands of the promoters of this legislation would be to pass a special Act declaring that fire insurance maps are not subject

to copyright. But the Banking and Commerce Committee would obviously not consider so indecently frank a proposal.

OLDEST NEWSPAPERS

THE Montreal Gazette, in celebrating last week its 160th anniversary, laid claim to having enjoyed a longer career "probably than any contemporary journal on this continent." If it had said "on any other continent" it would have been nearer the mark, for we incline to think that the only newspaper which can enter into competition with it is the Hartford *Courant*, established in 1764 as against the *Gazette's* 1778; and the *Courant* enjoys the further superiority of having published in the same language since its inception, while the *Gazette* began its career in French. European newspapers are out of the running for this sort of longevity. The London *Morning Post*, which was senior to the *Gazette* by six years, ceased publication a few months ago, and the London *Times*, which still survives, was not founded until 1785, and did not become *The Times* until 1788. The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* records no other English paper now published which dates from an earlier period. In France the *Journal des Débats*, oldest of existing papers, was founded in 1789.

It is not altogether surprising that the North American continent should lead the world in the matter of journalistic stability. Throughout the twentieth century it has been steadily taking rank as the most conservative part of the world's surface, and the *Gazette*, throughout its career, has accommodated itself with intelligence and dexterity to the needs of the most conservative element in the population of its community, the English-speaking commercial element of the country's great port and financial centre. It has been since 1870 the property of the White family, one of whose members, now retired from active journalistic work, is the widely loved "Bob" White, dean of the House of Commons, who was twice editor for ten year periods and in between was Collector of Customs for the Port of Montreal. The present representative of the family is Charles H. Peters, grand-grandson of one of the original Whites and youngest member of the Board of Directors.

THE LATE COL. J. L. BIGGAR

THERE will be general grief throughout Canada over the death, at the too early age of sixty, of Colonel J. L. Biggar, the widely known and greatly loved National Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society since 1926. A grandson of Sir Oliver Mowat and a son of the late C. R. W. Biggar, K.C., he came of a family in which public service is a tradition and the giving of the best that is in one is an imperative duty. Even before he completed his medical education he saw service in South Africa with a Canadian field ambulance. He had only ten years of private practice, and throughout and after the Great War he was one of the most invaluable of the Canadian medical men who placed their professional and organizing skill at the service of the fighting forces and the victims of war's cruelty. The memory of his inspiring personality will long be cherished by an immense number of Canadians in all parts of the Dominion.

PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITIONS

Photographs entered in either of our two Summer Photograph Competitions may be sent in at any time. Competitors may themselves designate their entries as "General" or "Special," and if they fail to do so their entries will be placed in the class to which they seem most suitable.

The "Special" class will consist of photographs in which an element of action, of dramatic situation, or of character interest is of major importance. The "General" class will include all other entries, and all landscape and still life pictures will come within it as well as figure studies in which action, character and drama are not important.

Awards will be made in each class in alternate weeks. At noon today (June 11) the first awards in the "General" class will be made, and the winners will be announced in the following issue. There will be a first prize consisting of Five Dollars in cash and a second prize consisting of a copy of Jay's "Camera Conversations," for the two best pictures received up to noon and not designated by the competitors or reserved by the judges for entry in the "Special" class.

On June 18 there will be awarded in the "Special" class a first prize consisting of Ten Dollars in cash and a second prize consisting of Three Dollars in cash and a copy of "Camera Conversations" for the two best entries in this class received up to noon of that day. Honorable Mention awards of One Dollar in cash will be granted as usual for all other pictures considered worthy of reproduction. The judges will be the Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT and "Jay," the Staff Photographer. The standard of judgment, as in all previous competitions, will be the degree of interest which the picture is considered to have for the readers of this weekly. We will make every effort to return unsuccessful entries if accompanied by postage, but cannot accept responsibility for their safety in transit. Prints should be at least four inches in their major measurement, and preferably somewhat larger. Competitors are requested not to send negatives.

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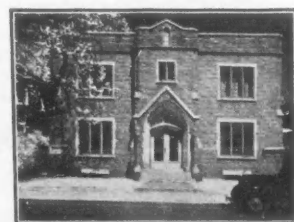
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—Ottawa Letter

PRE-CONVENTION

BY RIDEAU BANKS

BACK in 1919 Federal Liberalism assembled in a national convention to choose a Leader. It selected Mr. Mackenzie King. And when a few years hence—it can hardly be longer—Mr. Mackenzie King lays down his mantle which was placed around his shoulders on that noteworthy occasion, he will have given close to a quarter century of leadership to his party, maintaining it in power for the greater part of that time.

Within less than a month now Federal Conservatism will be gathering in Ottawa to name a new Leader. What are the chances, it may be asked, of the Grand Old Party making an unconscious ten-strike just as the Liberals did in 1919 and picking Canada's future Prime Minister for the major part of the coming quarter of a century?

It may be argued reasonably that the Liberal choice in 1919 was largely a matter of inordinate, unpredictable luck. Certainly those who were "insiders" at the convention will recall the unhappy circumstances for Hon. W. S. Fielding which prevented him from capturing the succession. But even granting that the Liberals stumbled on Mr. King somewhat fortuitously, the question still remains of the possibility of fickle Dame Fortune, whose desertion of the Tory cause has seemed to be complete over the past several years, returning to hover over and bless the approaching July gathering.

GRADUALLY, as the time for the convention draws closer, speculation over the Conservative Leadership outlook tends to become the foremost topic of interest on Parliament Hill. And while, generally speaking, it is true that the views which the Federal politicians hold with respect to the results to be expected from the gathering are mixed, there is one interesting

opinion which is fairly widely held by observers whose judgment in matters political commands high regard in Federal circles. That opinion is that the coming Conservative convention belongs within the category of gatherings from which miracles are most likely to issue.

In order that the reasons upon which this view is based may be clearly understood, it is only necessary to indicate the situation which exists at the moment so far as the coming convention is concerned. Perhaps it is sufficient to say that at a distance of only three weeks away from the time the Chairman's gavel is scheduled to call the delegates to order, the fixture ranks as unique among its kind in Canadian political history. It ranks as unique for this reason: that on its very eve not only is it impossible to predict with any assurance of certitude who the winner will be, but it is also impossible to forecast even who the contenders will be. The delegates are coming to Ottawa largely free of commitments. They may know the candidate for whom they intend to vote if none more attractive appears. But their minds will be open to the appeal of some last-minute entrant if they believe that they detect in his person the essential qualities of the Moses whom the Conservative Party needs to lead it out of the wilderness of opposition back into the Promised Land of power.

A STRONG Parliament Hill belief at the moment is that the coming three weeks will see the search for a Conservative Moses intensified, for the reason that, unless one is found, Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion is likely to be the choice of the gathering. And solidly based as Dr. Manion's strength is upon his infectious popularity and highly attractive and able personality, enthusiasm for him is not entirely free from misgivings.

One reason is that the genial Doctor has graduated almost imperceptibly into the company of the Dominion's elder statesmen. He is 57 years of age. At the very best he would be a solution for the party's leadership difficulties for only two general elections.

Furthermore, party success under Dr. Manion would depend upon support and alliances which responsible Conservative circles are inclined to view with increasing caution. Since the international situation became frozen into the perpetual threat of a war in which the British Empire may be involved, the Duplessis tie-up has not looked nearly as attractive as it once did. And the strong argument of practical politics in Dr. Manion's favor has been the belief that he would be able to make a deal with Premier Duplessis and the Union National forces in Quebec.

WHO, then, is the youthful Moses who may come forward at the convention to confound the current prophecies of a Manion leadership? So far as the field can be conjectured at the present moment, it will have to be one of four individuals, namely, Messrs. J. Earl Lawson, K.C., of Toronto; Major M. A. MacPherson, also a K.C., of Regina; Denton Massey, M.P., of Toronto, and Colonel George A. Drew, another K.C., also of Toronto. All of these men save one are in their forties. Mr. Massey is the lone exception. He is 38. Any one of them, consequently, if chosen, could be depended upon, D.V., for at least twenty years of service to country and party.

Will it, therefore, be one of these four—and not the veteran Dr. Manion—who will make the grade at the July gathering? As far as the best informed circles on Parliament Hill will go by way of prediction on this point is to say that it may be. Of the four, Hon. J. Earl Lawson is conceded possibly the best chance. As a Parliamentarian the South York Member, who briefly held the portfolio of National Revenue in the late Conservative Government, is conceded in Federal circles to have high ability. He is clear and lucid in his presentations; his arguments are persuasive; and he is unruffled. Earl Lawson never tries to display of heat or temper. Instead, he prepares his argument carefully beforehand, to be sure that it is sound. As a consequence, he generally has his opponents at a disadvantage from the start. Temperamentally, he is recognized as having highly desirable traits for leadership. He is remarkably free from personal prejudices and knows the meaning of team play and co-operation. In addition, he is of cheerful, optimistic temperament and his influences as a leader would be definitely dynamic. Finally, he is schooled in Conservative tradition and possesses a sober sense of responsibility where national issues are concerned. Altogether, if the convention should choose Lawson, many political students on Parliament Hill will be of the opinion that it has chosen better than it realized.

AS A second choice there is MacPherson of Saskatchewan. If he would interest himself actively in his own candidature, he might easily be leading the parade at the present time. For he possesses one thing which Earl Lawson lacks, namely, geographic appeal. MacPherson, who is a native of Cape Breton but has lived his professional life on the Prairies—with the exception of the years he was making a distinguished war record—is almost equally well-known in the Maritimes and in the West. His political misfortune is that he is comparatively unknown in Quebec and Ontario.

In addition to the fact that he combines a Maritime with a Western following, MacPherson is a man of distinctive mental and personal qualities. He has resources of character and ability which entitle him to be a contender for the highest office in Conservatism's gift. At the same time, however, he possesses a Scotch Presbyterian background, which involves a belief in that mystic thing known

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—History of Canada, May 30-June 6 WATERWAY AGAIN

STATING that the United States Government is "ready and eager to enter into and push to a speedy conclusion negotiations for a mutually satisfactory agreement" for a jointly planned development of the extraordinary natural resources of the United States and Canada in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin, Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, submitted to the Canadian Government a new draft treaty for St. Lawrence Waterway development. The document proposes a 27-foot seaway from the ocean to the head of the Great Lakes. The cost for Canada would be approximately \$40,000,000. The cost for the United States would be about \$250,000,000. Ontario would be enabled to postpone power development in the international section until there was need for the power, while the United States could start development on its side at once. Ontario would be permitted to divert water from the Hudson Bay watershed into Lake Superior. The United States would remove its objection to Ontario exporting power to that country. The draft treaty was only briefly discussed in the House of Commons when Hon. Ernest Lapointe pointed out that the proposal would require considerable study and that any early action on it was unlikely.

Premier Hepburn of Ontario declared that he would refuse to be swept off his feet about the whole thing.

DOMINION

Copyright: Bill to amend the Copyright Act in such a way as to provide a means for the Minister administering the Act to license the publication of copyrightable material without the consent or authorization of the author or owner was introduced in the House of Commons and referred to the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House.

Criminal Code: Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, introduced amendments to the Criminal Code including more severe provisions dealing with reckless driving, restrictions on the publication of details of marital causes, making the salting of mines a specific offence, and broadening the definition of a common gaming house.

Election: The special House Committee considering revision of the Election Act decided to recommend that purposeful disturbance of public meetings during election campaigns be made an offence under the Act.

Health: Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health, announced a campaign to convince the people of Canada of the value of good health. Mr. Power also announced that his Department has requested the Canadian Medical Association to prepare a report on the infantile paralysis epidemic in Canada last summer.

Highways: Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of National Defence, announced that a new \$600,000 highway will be built from the international border to Vancouver, the cost to be shared by the federal Government and the Government of British Columbia.

Loans: Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, introduced bill to authorize \$30,000,000 in self-liquidating loans to municipalities to enable them to finance on easier terms the erection and extension of public improvements. Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor, explained that such loans are a part of the Government's program in dealing with unemployment. Mr. Dunning subsequently introduced a resolution to facilitate a \$50,000,000 plan of low cost housing.

Ind an Affairs: House of Commons gave first reading to bill to empower the Government to issue mineral and oil prospecting leases on Indian reserves, if the tribes consent, and to set up loan fund to assist Indians in setting themselves up in self-supporting agricultural and other projects.

Labor: The federal Departments of Labor and Transport intervened in strike of seamen which left a boat in the canal at Cornwall thereby preventing the passage of twenty-five other lake boats.

ALBERTA

Forests: The Alberta Forestry Service announced that fire permits will not be issued to settlers at present owing to the dangerous bush fire situation.

Unemployed: A committee of the Calgary Unemployed Single Men's Association made representations for the return from the Saskatchewan election campaign of members of the Alberta Relief and Unemployment Commission, claiming that they should remain in Alberta and do the work for which they were appointed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Unemployed: Premier Pattullo announced that the single unemployed camped in the Vancouver Central Postoffice and the Civic Art Gallery "might as well get out now." The men continued to hold their places in the buildings.

MANITOBA

Education: Approximately 500 pupils of a Transcona school went on strike when the School Board did not comply with their petition asking the reason for the Board's demand that Duncan A. Baxter, principal of the school for the past twenty-five years, resign his position.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Forests: The Provincial Forestry Service increased its firefighters to 700 to combat large forest fires in Gloucester County.

ONTARIO

Chorley Park: Hon. Colin Campbell, Minister of Public Works, announced that the furnishings of Ontario's Government House will be sold at public auction starting June 30.

Hydro: The investigation into

Hydro affairs by a special committee of the Legislature continued; a feature of the hearing was the allegation of Arthur W. Roebuck that he had been dismissed from the Ontario Cabinet in 1937 because of his views on Hydro contracts rather than his attitude on labor.

Railways: Premier Hepburn announced that the Departments of Lands and Forests, Mines and Agriculture have been asked to make a survey of the potential value of the northern section of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway with a view to the abandonment of the line north of the Abitibi Canyon.

QUEBEC

Health: Dr. Albiny Paquette, Provincial Secretary, announced that the Provincial Government will shortly take steps to make it possible to isolate and give adequate sanatorium or hospital care to every sufferer from tuberculosis in the Province.

Wage Control: Text of the Fair Wage Board's Ordinance fixing wages in the Province's major textile mills was published in the Official Gazette. The Fair Wage Board also issued an ordinance fixing salary rates for

teachers of the Catholic School Commission of Verdun, Que.

SASKATCHEWAN

Education: Teachers in the rural areas surrounding the Souris Valley district went on strike in an effort to obtain payment of school grants; part of the teachers' salaries are paid from grants made by the Saskatchewan Government.

OBITUARY

Barber, George H., Toronto, secretary-treasurer of Queensboro Gold Mines Ltd., member 1908 Canadian Olympic track team (53). **Biggar, Lt.-Col. James Lyons (M.D.),** Toronto, national commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society, O.C. of 13th Canadian Field Ambulance during war, former member of medical staff of Board of Pensions Commissioners (60). **Billette, Philorus,** Valleyfield, Que., mayor of Valleyfield (62). **Birks, Peter F.,** Toronto, pilot officer of No. 15 Squadron of Royal Canadian Air Force (25). **Boyes, Miss Harriet A.,** Calgary, pioneer graduate nurse of the Foot-hill country, known as the "Florence Nightingale of the West." **Brown, Robert Burrthistle,** Montreal, head of Jos. Brown & Co., importers (67). **Brown, Mrs. Esther,** Winnipeg, president of the Victorian Order of Nurses and the Y.W.C.A. in Winnipeg for many years (72). **Collins, Thomas (Rev. Bro. Edwin),** Montreal, vice-principal of the Daniel O'Connell School (64). **Dufresne, Alexander Ritchie,** Montreal, director and former chief engineer of Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., former assistant chief engineer of federal Department of Public Works (66). **Edwards, Alexander McKay,** Galt, Ont., Conservative member of House of Commons for Waterloo South since 1925, president of Galt Stove and Furnace Co., former mayor of Galt (62). **Elliott, Charles B.,** Prince George, B.C., noted British Columbia "bush" aviator (41). **Falconer, Mrs. Lottie White,** Toronto, past president of Toronto Municipal Chapter of I.O.D.E. **Gabard, Marcel,** Montreal, editor of French edition of House of Commons Debates (Hansard) for past twenty years, founder of Sac-au-dos Association. **Gillespie, James Franklin,** Picton, Ont., treasurer of Picton for more than fifty years, director of Imperial Bank of Canada. **Hedley, Rev. Canon G. W.,** Vancouver, dean of the Anglican College of the University of British Columbia (72). **Holmes, Dr. N. J.,** Ottawa, assistant pathologist in animal pathology divi-



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THE CO-ORDINATING MINISTER. Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers, federal Minister of Labor, lawyer, educationist and author. It will be Mr. Rogers who will have the important task of co-ordinating the various recently announced federal Government grants and loans for housing, municipal works and services, roads to mines, etc.

—Photo by Karsh.

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sion of federal Department of Agriculture. **Ledwell, Dr. R. J.,** Charlottetown, noted surgeon (64). **MacBride, Hon. Morrison Mann,** Brantford, Ontario Minister of Labor, eight times mayor of Brantford, four times member of Ontario Legislative Assembly, former Labor leader (60). **McLellan, John D.,** Tufts Cove, N.S., one of oldest residents of Nova Scotia (103). **Orr, Captain Forest Lee,** Victoria, B.C., senior C.P. Steamships captain on the Kootenay Lakes (59). **Parratt, Mrs. John,** Montreal, formerly widely known as soprano,

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organist and harpist (91). **Ross, Hon. Hugh,** Halifax, Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia (65). **Sutherland, Thomas F.,** Toronto, Ontario Deputy Minister of Mines (59).



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CANADIAN DRAMA

Before leaving Winnipeg Mr. Barrett Clark, the Canadian born dramatic critic from New York who judged the finals of the Dominion Drama Festival, delivered a radio talk from which the following paragraphs are extracted.

I HAVE seen what is presumably the best dramatic production now being done publicly in Canada; sixteen groups were chosen by the Regional Adjudicator Malcolm Morley, and the work of these has been shown to me during the past week.

I ask you to believe me that there is no reason why I should step out of my role as critical commentator simply to say pleasant things about the performances I have seen here. It is my honest conviction that the average excellence of your non-professional theatres is equal to that in my own country, which has been working out its destiny in this field longer than you have; that in the case of those groups that won the trophies and awards, and in two other cases (the Ottawa Drama League and the Cercle Moliere of St. Boniface.) I have seen acting and directing fully up to the standards of all but the best in the professional theatre; that by and large it has been proved to me that your non-professional theatre (the only theatre you have) rests on a secure foundation, because it came into being as the result of a great need. You

have said to yourselves—whether you knew it or not—"Since we have no theatre, with flesh-and-blood actors on a real stage, we must make one."

OF COURSE, there is room for growth, and I devoutly hope that you never reach the goal you aim at. The quality of acting and directing, judging from what I have seen, can be improved; your tastes in the selection of plays are still, I think, somewhat limited; I should like to see you bring more of the life about you into your playhouses, no matter how deeply it may shock you, or disturb your complacency. May I assume that, even in Canada, some of you are complacent and too easily shocked? I look forward to the day when you can combine, perhaps on the same stage, the best talents of the French-speaking population with the best of those who speak only English; I earnestly hope that you may preserve for the enrichment of your lives the magnificent folk material of your Indians, and Czechs, and Poles; that you may avoid catering too exclusively to any one social caste, and by keeping your prices low and your social requirements of attendance at a minimum, your playhouses may stand open to all the people. At this Festival I liked best the 25-cent top gallery; it made me feel at home.

YOU have made an honorable if somewhat timid start in the matter of writing your own plays: some of us in the States are watching with interest the work of your Denisons and Dohertys, your de la Roches; we are hoping that the varied attempts of your Fairbairns and Thomases, your Gowans and Prices are promises of something more to come; some of us know and like the plays of Mercier-Goulin, Chevrier, Augier, of Bicknell, Bullock-Webster, Edge, MacLennan, and Devlin; of Allan, Ramsay and Reynolds. I should like to see more of these Canadian plays, and I hope you won't mind my saying that I should like to see your writers dig down deeper into the national life than they have yet gone. You have your problems and your struggles, rich in material for the playwright; as for background and character, you need only open your eyes; and as for speech, the great carrying vehicle of all drama, open your ears. Canada is an inexhaustible mine. To paraphrase the poet:

There are six and forty ways
Of composing native plays,
And every blessed one of them is right.

COMING EVENTS

NEXT season's "Celebrity Concert Series," presented by the Trustees of Massey Hall, offers music lovers five outstanding artists. First on the list is Jessica Dragonette, soprano, who on November 3rd, will make her Toronto debut. The American Federation of Women's Clubs Award, the Radio Guide Medal of Merit, the nomination as "Queen of Radio," and a deluge of letters from admirers unequalled by that of any other microphone performer, attest eloquently to the popularity of this brilliant musician and unique personality.

Then on November 28th comes Beniamino Gigli, one of the world's foremost tenors. It is now six years since this great artist left the Metropolitan Opera Company, and though it has not yet been announced whether he will return to that institution, he has definitely agreed to make a coast-to-coast concert tour.

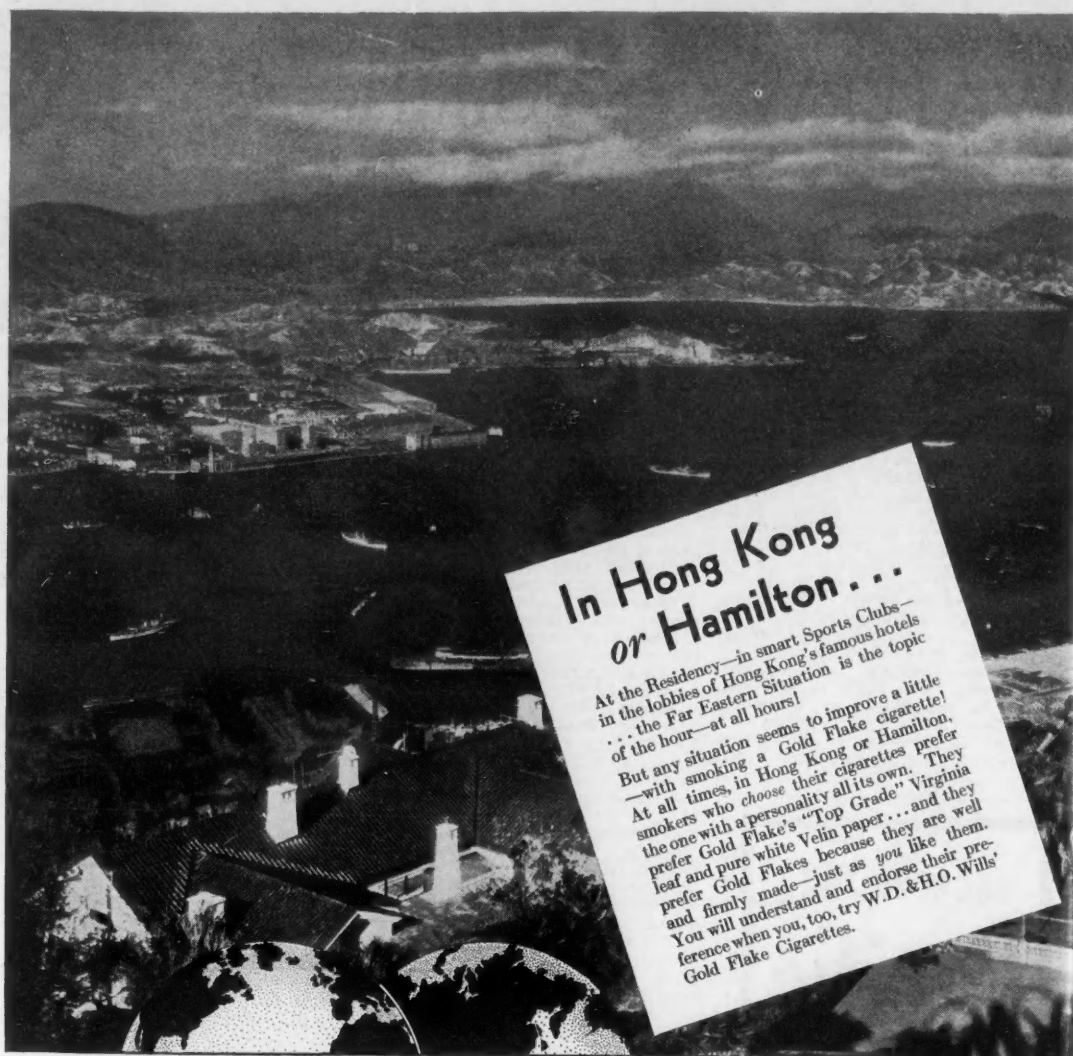
Kathryn Meisle, one of the world's great contraltos, and leading member of the Metropolitan Opera Association, will be heard on January 12th. The National Federation of Music Clubs recently voted Kathryn Meisle an Honorary Life Member in recognition of her "outstanding work and brilliant career as an American artist."

Making his first appearance here, on February 3rd., will be Eugene List, brilliant young American pianist. Recognition of his outstanding gifts by critics has been spontaneous and universal. Possessing the same racial background as Helfetz, Horowitz, Menuhin and other great artists, this remarkable young man has, in the course of three years, demonstrated that he is among the most talented of the young American pianists now in active concert service.

Bringing the Celebrity Concert Series to a close on March 9th. will be Nelson Eddy, popular American baritone of concert, opera, radio and screen. The fame of this fabulous young man is so great that it requires the stamina of an Olympic champion to fill only a small percentage of the engagements offered him, and Toronto is indeed fortunate to have been included in his next season's tour. His recital here on March 9th. will be his sole Canadian appearance.



DR. FRANK N. D. BUCHMAN, founder and leader of the Oxford Group, whose sixtieth birthday last week was the subject for special observances by Oxford Group members throughout the world.



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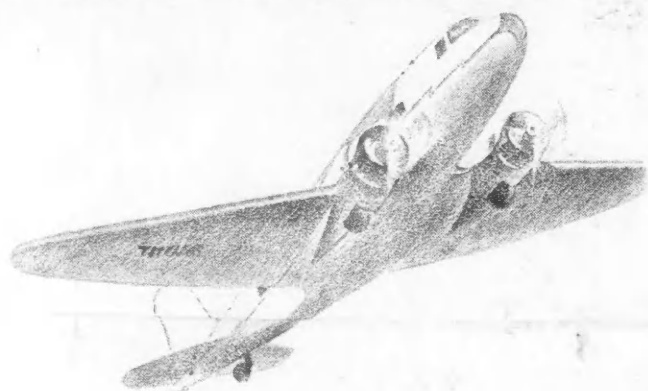
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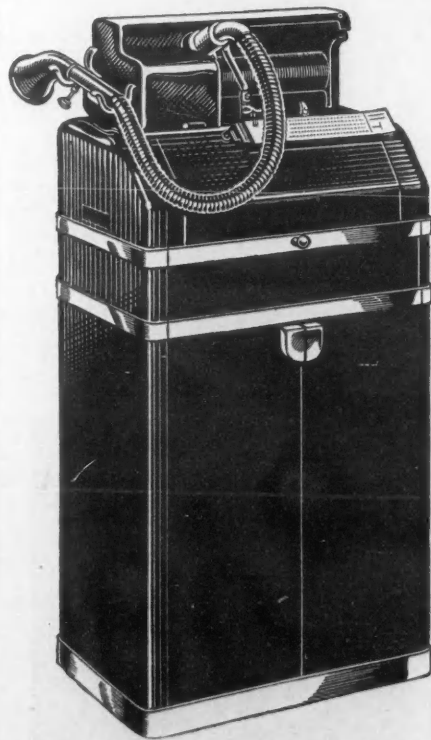
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DICTAPHONE

WELCOME C.I.O.?

BY EDWARD DIX

WITH the banner of the Committee for Industrial Organization displayed before it, and no questions asked—at least not so far—the American Newspaper Guild will meet in Toronto, beginning next Monday, for its annual convention. Meeting with the Guild as its members and likewise as members of the CIO will be some of Canada's newspaper men. This is the American Newspaper Guild's fifth convention, the Canadian's second. And to keep the record straight, let's not forget it also marks an anniversary. A year ago almost to the month Canada was assured she had seen the last of the CIO. The peril to our economic happiness had been definitely expelled. June, 1938 sees the CIO back with us again, with nothing more perilous this time than a pad of copy paper and a few blunted pencils. The CIO turns out to be—of all people!—newspaper men.

Premier Mitchell Hepburn has been invited to address the convention. But Premier Mitchell Hepburn will not be able to be there. Thanking the American Newspaper Guild for its invitation, Premier Hepburn has declined, pleading the press of official duties. It is regrettable. For the American Newspaper Guild would have liked to have had at its convention—the first to be held by the CIO in Canada—in Premier Hepburn's own home town in fact—the Man who Broke the Back of the CIO. Newspaper men being blessed with a far keener sense of irony than is good for anybody would have liked it immensely. Moreover at the convention will be found two men as agitative and as foreign as the United States can provide. Mr. Heywood Brown, the President of the American Newspaper Guild, for one. And Mr. John Brophy, Director of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Although it has not yet been settled what Mr. Brophy is to speak about, the subject of one of Mr. Brown's proposed speeches leaves no doubt as to what Mr. Brown is after. Heywood Brown is out to get recruits. He will speak at the convention and at a public meeting in Toronto on Organizing the White Collar Worker.

GETTING the American Newspaper Guild on its feet in Canada, for the five hundred newspaper workers who comprise its membership in this country's two largest cities, has been difficult going. Although some small triumphs can be claimed to justify its existence on this side, growth has not been particularly remarkable so far. There has been none of that virile and effective show of strength that has marked the Guild's work in the United States since its formation five years ago. The Guild in Canada is younger, having been founded less than two years ago. Conditions, too, in Toronto at least, where the membership is greatest—have shown improvement, and not entirely through the Guild's doing. But whether conditions are good or bad, whether there is cause for agitation or none at all, the need for a Guild remains, in the opinion of its members, as a permanent safeguard against exploitation. Bringing this year's convention to Canada is not without purpose, it is felt. What the younger and somewhat timid brother may need is a push towards self-assertiveness. The difficulty with the Guild in Canada seems to be a tendency, albeit understandable, to lie low.

The picture of a newspaper man, in Canada no less than in the United States, as a rugged if rather ragged individualist may not be a new one to the public or to Hollywood. But when newspaper publishers who ought to know better begin to accept that picture as a fact—for their own convenience—then it is time a newspaper man had something to say about it. The contention is the Guild's. Writing in the *Guild Reporter*, Mr. Irving Brant of the St. Louis *Star-Times* imagines that to most people the idea of newspaper men forming themselves into a labor union must appear incredible. When you consider, he says, that a newspaper man, the way people think of him, is an individualist of the most intense kind who is ready to sacrifice sleep, recreation, family life and his hope of heaven or hell "out of a mystic, fanatical devotion to the chasing and handling of news"—who is never satisfied unless he gets home at five in the morning to meet himself going to work—or if he is not fired every once in a while develops an inferiority complex—when you consider that is what a newspaper man is popularly supposed to be, says Mr. Brant, no wonder that the public, seeing him now enrolled as a labor man under the CIO, says, "There ain't no such animal."

IN THE mind of Canadian newspaper publishers if not entirely in the mind of the Canadian public there could be no such animal four or five years ago. If anything, Canadian newspaper men had come to believe in the picture themselves. The majority of Canadian newspaper men four or five years ago were an unhappy, despairing lot. In Toronto, with the depression on top of their ordinary troubles, they had reached a new low.

Yet there was hope, if only a gleam of it, and that far away in the United States. There newspaper men were up to something. They were organizing, and in a labor union, too. Under Mr. Roosevelt's new NRA a code was actually being drafted for newspaper men. Now they had become members of the American Federation of Labor. They called themselves the American Newspaper Guild. This looked good to dispirited newspaper men on this side of the border, in Toronto. Many were impressed. But many were still pretty apathetic. This kind of thing, they recalled, had been tried in Canada before. And had invariably flopped. But nine young newspaper men, having made up their minds that it was what they wanted, decided to ask the American Newspaper Guild if Canadian newspaper men could get

in with them. The Guild sent them its organizer, Mr. Don Stevens of the American Federation of Labor.

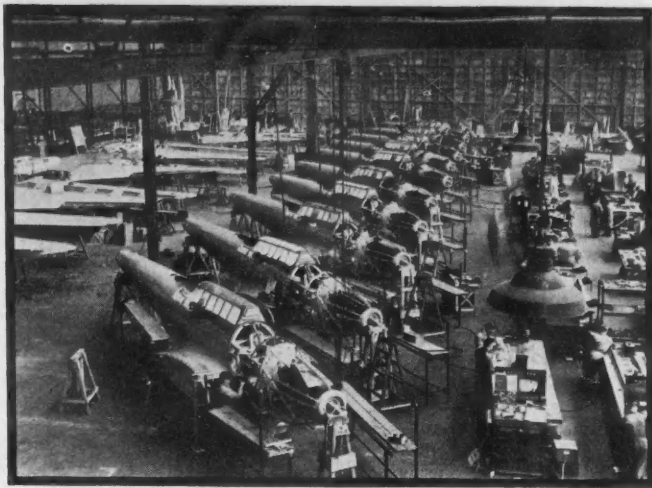
THE Guild was born in Canada on August 31, 1936, behind a locked door in a room at the Union Station, Toronto. There were just the original nine members present. On February 28, 1937, with about one hundred persons attending, the first open meeting was held in the King Edward Hotel. At about the same time the Montreal chapter was established. Montreal and Toronto are the only two Guild cities in Canada. Montreal at present has two hundred members, many of them from the French newspaper staffs, and Toronto to three hundred. The combined membership of the Guild in North America is between fifteen and twenty thousand.

The Guild endeavors to obtain for its members a minimum pay scale of forty dollars a week for an experienced newspaper man or woman; overtime allowances for reportorial workers; a five-day, forty-hour week; dismissal pay, considered a real contribution to the newspaper worker's security providing a plan whereby a newspaper man, if dismissed will be paid according to the number of years of service he has put in; vacations; and the appointment of adjustment committees between workers and employers. On all these points the Guild is generally conceded to have done pretty well for itself so far in the United States.

What kind of success has it had in Canada?

ON AT least one point it has had an appreciable measure of success, say its members. This is with the dismissal pay clause which they say has recently been adopted by the Toronto *Daily Star*. The *Star*, the Guild agrees, has also brought about on the whole better working conditions and wages for its editorial staff. It seems to be the only newspaper as far as can be judged that has openly although not officially allowed its workers all the freedom they want to organize.

For the rest the other daily newspapers in Toronto as well as those of both languages in Montreal have steadfastly continued to ignore the existence of the Guild. What the



THIS LOOKS GOOD but it isn't good enough. Despite the pace at which Britain has been turning out fighting aircraft a dissatisfied public recently brought about a shakeup in the Air Ministry. These are Fairey "Battle" bombers, the fastest single-engine bombers now being supplied to the R.A.F.

Evening Telegram may think of its organized members officially is but a guess as far as the Guild is concerned, and as for Mr. C. George McCullagh, as publisher of the *Globe and Mail*, his only brush with the Guild to date has not been considered enough of an issue to indicate how he might feel about it. Mr. McCullagh in this respect too, it seems, is unpredictable. It is known however that when he bought the *Globe* to merge it later with the *Mail* and *Empire* he immediately instituted of his own free will a minimum of twenty-five dollars a week for his reporters and thirty-five dollars for desk men.

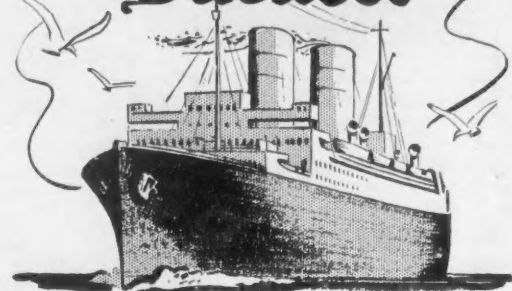
Mr. McCullagh's minor clash with the Guild arose out of the dismissal of Mr. Harry R. Farmer as an editorial writer on the *Globe and Mail*. Mr. Farmer, president of the Toronto chapter, attending the last convention of the Guild in St. Louis—the convention that saw the Guild transfer its loyalty to the CIO—charged that he had been dismissed because of his Guild activities. Coming as a complete surprise even to his colleagues, their President's accusation, together with the announcement of the Guild's new affiliation, was not calculated to set Toronto's Guild members at ease with Mr. McCullagh. This was June, 1937, when front-page

editorials on Mr. McCullagh's paper left no doubt as to what Mr. McCullagh thought of the CIO. An editor's note attached to the Associated Press despatch carrying the story of Mr. Farmer's statement was the *Globe and Mail's* reply. It said Mr. Farmer had not been dismissed because of his Guild activities. Later the support of organized labor in Canada was turned on to force the reinstatement of Mr. Farmer. But Mr. Farmer was not reinstated.

UNLIKE its activities in the United States, the Guild in Canada has never locked horns with the publishers in any clear-cut issues that might sharpen public interest in its activities as a labor organization. The reason for this is primarily because the Canadians are at a disadvantage. They have no legislation available to fall back on. The Americans have the Wagner Act. This accounts for the wariness that has marked the Canadian Guild all along, being uncertain where it stands here and how much it has to fear from the publishers.

At last year's convention, by changing over to the CIO, the Guild broadened its base to include not only newspaper and editorial workers, but newspaper business office workers and newspaper distributors as well.

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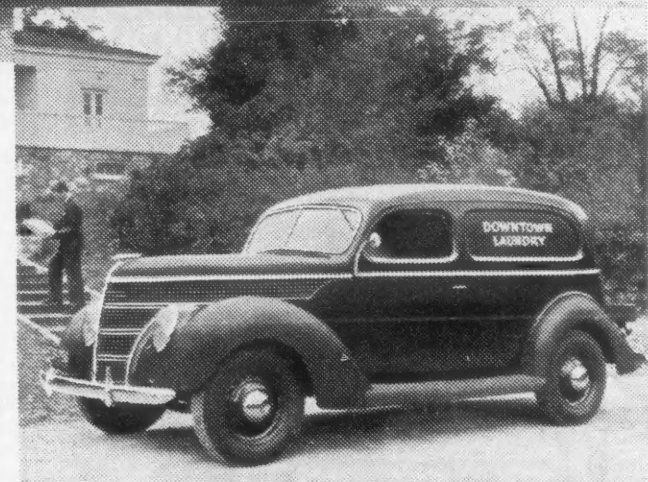
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MUSICAL EVENTS

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

ONE of the most interesting concerts which the Promenade Symphony Orchestra has ever given at Varsity Arena was that of last week. In musical quality it could hardly be bettered. Beethoven has been a major factor in recent concerts and for the most part this was a Beethoven evening. The intense enthusiasm of a very large audience was a demonstration of how completely the composer maintains his hold on popular appeal.

Listeners both in the auditorium and on the air had an opportunity (which does not come too often) of hearing what is perhaps the greatest of the few great violin concertos in existence—Beethoven's in D major. The guest artist was the Russian virtuoso, Toscha Seidel, one of a brilliant group of young pupils whom the late Leopold Auer brought to America from Leningrad, then recently renamed, in 1918. As a lad of 19 or 20 Toscha Seidel made several appearances in Canada, but has not been heard here for a considerable number of years. He was then a slender, dark-eyed youth, romantic and somewhat restless in his interpretative style. Now he is a plump, sedate-looking man of 38. The color and richness of his tone, and his brilliance in attack, have in no degree faded, but his style is infinitely more authoritative, thoughtful and steady. His whole rendering gave, as it were, a sense of spaciousness, which the long emotional vistas of the Concerto demand.

The work in D major was Beethoven's only Concerto for the violin, and was composed in 1806, midway in what is known as his "second period," and one of the few remaining happy years of his life. He himself thought so well of it that in 1807 he used the same material for a pianoforte version. It is vast in its virtuosic demands, but even its two dazzling cadenzas have a definite basis of emotional expression. The first movement is lengthy but rich in the haunting and characteristic qualities. The ensuing Larghetto is gloriously lyrical and the concluding Rondo a marvel of melodious gaiety. Mr. Seidel's rendering was a noble one from first to last. The breadth and richness of his tone bespoke a superb bowing arm. His technical feats were brilliant and captivating, and never at any moment merely meretricious. The orchestra under Reginald Stewart also rose to the occasion and its quality and expression preserved a happy balance with the soloist. Subsequently Mr. Seidel gave with orchestra an appealing and well-inspired rendering of the composer's Romance in G major, which roused so much enthusiasm that it had to be repeated in part.

Beethoven also figured among the purely orchestral numbers, for at the outset Mr. Stewart gave a crisp and expressive rendering of the Overture to "Egmont" which brought the audience into the right mood for what was to come.

THE annual dance divertissements of the Boris Volkoff School at Hart House Theatre in June have become an established institution. In this year's entertainment no less than 22 numbers were presented, embracing a myriad of terpsichorean forms, classic and modern, and enlisting a large corps of dancers, ranging from early childhood to adult years. The costuming and decor were at all times imaginative and charming, and the skill and ease of most of the performers spoke volumes for their instruction. More boys and young men participated in ensemble numbers than in the past and gave picturesque balance to these episodes. The support of Margaret Clemens at the piano was of a first rate order.

The first part was notable for the varied numbers in simple forms in which bevy of exquisite children participated. Particularly charming was a Norwegian episode with music by Grieg in which the wide-winged head dresses of the youngsters gave a final touch of fascination. The buoyancy and ease of the tap dances by the juveniles were also captivating.

Among the ensemble pieces one of the most memorable in beauty of conception and decoration was "At Dusk" in which Janet Baldwin gave a beautiful exhibition of slow movements, ably seconded by James Pape. These dancers and their associates were also admirable in a rather sombre symbolic interpretation of a Ballade by Brahms. The most elaborate of the episodes was a comic ballet of shore-side character which permitted the girls and youths to appear in bathing suits, entitled "Her Important Importance." It was rather too lengthy but it permitted Mr. Volkoff to give a very remarkable display of eccentric dancing, and the title role was amus-



JESSICA DRAGONETTE, famous radio soprano who will open the Celebrity Concert Series at Massey Hall on November 3.

ingly presented by Dorothea Beattie. Mr. Volkoff appeared also in another comic skit "Viola" with capital assistance from Joan Hutchinson.

There were several interesting solo dancers. Grace Twiss, always graceful and expert, led in some of the traditional numbers; and Patricia May Drylie in classic ballerina costume gave a very skilful and charming display of toe-dancing in the familiar Intermezzo from Wolf-Ferrari's "Jewels of the Madonna." Plump little Gloria Lyons, always a feature of these events, was especially jolly and buoyant in "Keep Going," set to hunting melodies. Cecile Goodman was also attractive in a Country Dance by Beethoven.

Two unique episodes were Spanish folk-dances by Angela Guerreiro, who showed qualities of spontaneous humor and intuitive grasp of the odd rhythms on which they are based. Finally there was a stimulating exhibition of tap-dancing by Jack Lemen, one of Mr. Volkoff's assistants, and Joan Livings, amazingly expert despite her tender years.

A MUSICAL experiment of vast dimensions was inaugurated on Ascension Day Eve in Varsity Arena, when a score or more of massed Anglican Choirs from Toronto and elsewhere were heard in the choral Evensong of the Church, and a subsequent recital of sacred music. The conductor was Dr. Sydney Nicholson, who has come from England to assist in the development of the School of English Church Music in Canada, and he had the assistance of Dr. Healy Willan, world famous as an authority on ecclesiastical music. Dr. Charles Peaker presided at an electric organ, and the color of certain episodes was augmented by a corps of trumpeters supplied by the Salvation Army. The choristers had been drilled in advance by Eric Lewis, choirmaster of St. Simon's Church, Toronto, with the assistance of John Cozens, manager of the Festival.

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CONRAD MAYO, the young baritone who has been creating such a stir in American operatic circles during the past few years, and who will appear with the Promenade Symphony Orchestra of Toronto, under the direction of Reginald Stewart next Thursday evening at Varsity Arena.

A HOLIDAY REMINDER

Wills too often carry a suggestion of finality when as a matter of fact they require periodic revision. Births, deaths, changes in business, in assets or in a residence, your children's marriages, may at any time make a Will at least partially obsolete. ¶ In the consideration from time to time of any changes in your Will the officers of the Toronto General Trusts, through long familiarity with estates matters, can give you practical assistance. They will be glad to estimate the probable amount of your Succession Duties and to explore the effect on your plans of recent changes both in law and taxation with you or in collaboration with your solicitor. ¶ Inquiries or consultations place you under no obligation. *Make your holidays the happier by first seeing your solicitor about any necessary changes in your Will.*

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE FILM. Isidore Cashier, Anna Appel and Helen Beverley, leading players in the Jewish talking picture "Green Fields" directed by Jacob Ben-Ami. The picture, which met with high critical approval in New York, is currently playing at the Garden Theatre, Toronto.

THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE devices that exhibitors use to get people into the movies become more fantastic with every season. In a number of Ontario towns, for instance, local exhibitors have instituted a weekly Auctioneer Night. On these occasions the manager or an assistant gets up and offers a money prize to any member of the audience who can produce on the spot anything he happens to name—a fish-worm (dead or alive) a sprig of parsley, a piece of asbestos, a spare set of false teeth, a hair of the dog that bit you—anything at all that happens to present itself to an imagination made frantic by falling profits and a blighted box office.

Audiences have taken happily to this innovation and to help their sporting chances arrive at the theatre with suitcases packed with anything they can lay hands on; so that the lobby of the theatre on Auctioneer Night looks rather like an excursion line-up in a railway station at train time. Anything may be called for from the stage, from a clock-face to a wooden hand; so everything goes along. There is a touch of surrealism about all this which suggests that the exhibitors have gone quite off their heads with their worries. But it's a wonderful inducement to movie-going and more fun than a barrel of Marx Brothers.

YOU don't have to be a tendency expert to see what is happening. In the beginning the exhibitors offered us the movies, with free China and Butter-Spread Nites as an added attraction. Now everything is reversed. It's Auctioneer Night that brings the crowd and the feature is just something on the house, like the bowl of pretzels in a bar.

It's a humiliating position for a once-proud industry. Once we used to pay our money eagerly to see the movies. Now the exhibitors are just as eager to pay us money to attend them at all. Every year the moving picture public grows more grudging and difficult to please. It wants double bills, but it doesn't want Grade "B" pictures. It's as tired of its beautiful stars as a child that has outgrown its dolls. It doesn't want social problems on the screen or Shakespeare or too much sex or too little sex or shoe-leather spectacles that cost less than a million dollars. And if it can't have what it wants it will go off to play Bingo instead of to the movies; or just stay home and fool with the radio. No wonder Hollywood feels a good deal like one of its own distracted movie-mothers whose only child has turned perverse and wandered away from her.

The occasional picture will bring the crowds back in the old gratifying way. Such films as "Test Pilot," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "The Adventures of Robin Hood" would make record runs almost anywhere, without benefit of Auctioneer or Gift Nites. But these films represent Hollywood at the top of its showmanship form, a level it can't possibly maintain constantly. Even Hollywood can't afford to turn out a million or two million dollar production every week in the year.

HOWEVER Hollywood is prepared to do its best. This year it has announced that it will lay \$150,000-

000 on the line to win its public back. It has promised to cut down or eliminate altogether its Grade "B" product. It has set itself resolutely to give us thrills, action, spectacle, and above all quality. Warner Brothers, abandoning their rather thankless social crusading will provide action and G-Man pictures, with James Cagney back on his old stamping ground. Universal has Deanna Durbin, the best antidote to Box-Office poison that Hollywood has discovered in years; it will continue to promote Deanna and keep its fingers crossed. Metro-Goldwyn Mayer will produce 52 of its very best glossy prints, including, rather significantly, a screen dramatization of Dale Carnegie's "How to Win Friends and Influence People." Just how Mr. Carnegie's practical little brochure can be converted into action, thrill and spectacle is something for the hag-ridden screen writers in Hollywood to figure. It goes to show at any rate how hard-pressed Hollywood is for material.

In the meantime the industry has been rummaging through the attic and bringing out some of its old treasures to tide it over the crisis. "A Farewell to Arms" gets a full page advertisement in "Variety" this week, with a warm personal endorsement from its star, Helen Hayes. "King Kong" and "Little Women" get another full page. Whether the moving picture public, already muttering mutiny, will accept these worthy relics as entertainment is just something else for the exhibitors to worry about.

"GREEN FIELDS" the Yiddish picture which opened in Toronto this week is a study of Jewish farm life, humorously related and tenderly photographed. It presents some excellent character acting, but the action of the film is so faltering and the performance of the central character, a Jewish student who wanders into the community and is adopted as teacher, is so curiously vacant and uncertain that the attention tended at times to lapse away from the screen altogether. Possibly an understanding of the Yiddish language would have clarified the director's intention and sharpened the comedy. "Green Fields" is gentle, intimately Jewish, occasionally naive and charming, but a most as slow-moving as the seasons that merge with the lives of its characters.

COMING EVENTS

THE beautiful Cakes Garden Theatre at Niagara Falls, which was officially opened last autumn by Hon. T. B. McQuesten, is to have its opening as an important concert stage on June 18, and the authorities in charge are to be heartily congratulated on their selection of the Mendelssohn Choir for the occasion. The Choir's open-air promenade concert in the Garden Theatre will commence at 8 p.m. and will consist of four groups of short, well-known numbers which will include Schubert's "Rosamunde," Handel's "Where'er You Walk," and German's "London Town." The program will also include Canadian folk songs and Dr. Fricker's arrangements of "Drink to Me Only" and "Rule Britannia."



THE JOYCE TRIO, distinguished concert ensemble of Toronto, which has been engaged for the summer season to play in the Imperial Room of the Royal York Hotel, and in the Palm Court during the afternoons. The trio consists of Simeon Joyce, conductor and pianist (seated), Maurice Solway, virtuoso violinist (left) and Charles Eugene Mathe, cellist (centre). In addition to their concert work on the stage these musicians have gained a considerable reputation for their radio performances.



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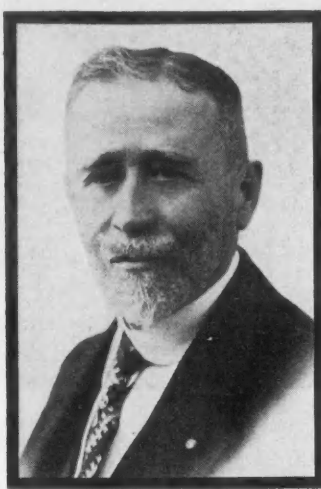
BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

W. B. MAXWELL is one of the few fortunate authors who did not have to undergo the preliminary barrage of rejection slips. We learn from his book of reminiscences, "Time Gathered," a rather uneventful but pleasantly readable chronicle, that his first novel was accepted without demur and like all those that followed after, sold many thousands of copies. Perhaps his happy circumstances had something to do with his easy victory on the hard field of authorship. His mother was "Miss Braddon," author of many popular novels, including "Lady Audley's Secret," and his father was a publisher of magazines. Thus both heredity and environment placed him as a writer in an enviable position. But, oddly enough, he did not take advantage of it until his youthful attempts to be an artist had dismally failed.

LIGHT reading recommendations: "I Lost My Girl's Laughter," by Jane Allen (Macmillan, \$2). Reputedly written by the real secretary of a real film executive, this book takes Hollywood for a hectic and hilarious ride; "High Tension," by William Wister Haines (McClelland & Stewart, \$2.50)—Romance and adventure are not dead in this mechanistic age, they have merely trimmed their sails to a new wind, as witness this tale of derring-do among high tension linesmen. What lifts the book out of the sheerly melodramatic class is the fact that it is no literary concoction. Mr. Haines has worked aloft on swaying poles himself and his book is authentic with the vernacular of the trade, the shop talk and a recognizably unique philosophy and point of view.

MARGINAL NOTES

CLEMENCE DANE will have a new book in August. It is called "The Moon is Feminine" and it is her first full-length novel since "Broome



VICTOR MORIN, LL.D., new President of the Royal Society of Canada.

Stages." It is the story of Henry Cope, young and rich, and Lady Molly Jessel, young and poor, and of their tragic love affair which began at Brighton in the year 1803. "Derelicts," the new novel by William McFee, reintroduces our old friend, Mr. Spence, philosopher and Chief Engineer, who spins a yarn of the sea and the Tropics. For the third consecutive year an International Literary Competition is offered foreign writers by M. Roland-Marcel, High Commissioner of Tourism for France. The first prize of 25,000 francs will be awarded to the foreign author who has had published in his own language and outside of France the best work on France descriptive of its artistic and natural beauties. The second prize

of 15,000 francs will go to the journalist who has published the best series of articles concerning France in any foreign magazine, periodical or daily newspaper. The books and articles (printed not before November 1, 1937) must be sent to the General Commissariat of Tourism, 27 Quai d'Orsay, Paris, before November 1, 1938.

IN "The Story of Musical Instruments," by H. W. Schwartz, we learn among other interesting facts the origin of tympani. When the Moors crossed from Africa into Spain in 711 A.D., they brought with them queer-looking drums which resembled the two halves of a large ball. Five hundred years later the Crusaders, returning from the Orient, rode across Europe with the same kind of drums slung across the necks of their horses. Today we have the giant kettle drums, or tympani, which trace their ancestry directly to these ancient instruments.

"Tales by New Zealanders," edited by C. R. Allen, and which will be reviewed shortly in these columns, is the first of a series of anthologies of short stories to be published by the British Authors' Press which will be devoted in turn to each Dominion. Mr. E. M. Fry, of the British Authors' Press, asks us to inform Canadian writers through this department that he would like them to get in touch with him concerning the Canadian volume. Another publication contemplated by this organization is a literary annual, to be brought out in the autumn, which will contain articles on literary subjects, short poems, but not fiction. Contributions are welcomed from Canadians dealing with aspects or tendencies in modern Canadian literature, surveys of a particular author's work, or reviews. All matter accepted will be paid for at the usual review rates. Manuscripts for the annual should reach the publishers not later than August. The address of the British Authors' Press is 7 Broadway, Ludgate Hill, London E. C. 4.

JULY promises: "The Wall," by Mary Roberts Rinehart; "A Day of Battle," by Vincent Sheean; "Luckypenny," by Bruce Marshall. And in the non-fiction field: "With Malice Toward Some," by Margaret Halsey; "Green Worlds," by Maurice Hindus; "The Wit and Wisdom of Oliver Herford," edited by Charles Hanson Towne. David Loth, who works for the New York Times, has completed a history of graft in the United States which will be published in the Fall under the title of "Public Plunder." Mme. Lotte Lehmann's autobiography, which has been published in England under the title of "On Wings of Song," will have an American edition, the title of which has not yet been decided upon. The autobiography first appeared in the original German, in Vienna two years ago. This will be Mme. Lehmann's second book to appear on this side of the water. The first, a novel entitled "Eternal Flight," was published last winter.

THE GILDED LILY

"Ballade in G Minor," by Ethel Boileau. Toronto, Ryerson Press. \$2.50.

BY LADY WILLISON

MRS. BOILEAU is a popular novelist and "Ballade in G Minor" is certain to prove one of the most popular of her books. It continues the fortunes of Mrs. Mallory, her daughter, sons and sons' wives, incidentally of her husband and of people one encounters as the wife of a landed proprietor. Larry Demianov, a white Russian and a gifted musician plays "The Ballade in G Minor" which the author says "is fashioned of the very stuff of life itself," thus explaining the origin of his title. Certainly, the present reviewer, having an easily pleased mind, was able to read her novel with enjoyment and with an unflinching chuckle. This unabashed novelist of today can still write after the following fashion of Colin's lady love, "the look of a hurt child is smoothed away from her face and a smile comes out like April sun from beneath a cloud." Mrs. Boileau depends to a considerable extent on her own opinions and on public events in filling out the pages of her novel. Shakespeare, Masonry, music, landowning, the Derby, the Grand National, agricultural shows, the Silver Jubilee, a water masque, and the death of George Fifth are dealt with at length and faithfully.

INTERESTING PRIMITIVES

"Lapland," by Hugo A. Bernatzik, Toronto, MacMillan, \$3.50.

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

LAPLAND is a fascinating place, and the easiest of all sub-Arctic regions in the world to reach. Two fine electric trains speed up from Stockholm each day (it is a 24-hour trip), and a third class return can be had—it is really ridiculous—for as little as \$10. A year ago I spent a week up there, unfortunately mostly visiting the white inhabitants and the fabulously rich iron mountains out of which is scooped the ore for the world's armament industry. But I saw enough of the strange nomad people who live with their reindeer far back in the tundra and mountains to vow to return some day and study them.

Here is something close to an ideal book describing such an excursion. Dr. Bernatzik, an Austrian ethnologist, and his wife, spend weeks with these elusive people, in their camps and on the trek with them. It is all delightfully described, and made to live through nearly one hundred remarkable photographs, most of which are reproduced in full-page size. If I may, I would like to recommend as after-fare a fascinating book, perhaps the only one ever written by the hand of a Lapp, Tur's Book of Lapland.

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DEFOE THE MAN
"Defoe: A Biography" by James Sutherland. Toronto, J. B. Lippincott. \$4.00.
BY L. A. MACKAY

DANIEL DEFOE has acquired a world-wide reputation on the strength of a few books crowded into the last twelve years of a long life, and of a kind that in forty years of almost continuous writing he had never before attempted. "Robinson Crusoe" and "Moll Flanders" can certainly be enjoyed without any knowledge of their author; but his own life is a chronicle of dangers and devices as fascinating as anything he wrote, and as inextricably compounded of palpable truth and even more plausible falsehood. Before he wrote "Robinson Crusoe" he had taken part in an armed rebellion, had spent several months in prison, had stood in the pillory, had twice been bankrupt, had written almost innumerable pamphlets and literary articles on politics and economics, now for the Whigs, now for the Tories, had enjoyed the precarious favor, and incurred the exasperated enmity, of three or four changing governments, and had tried his hand at religious tracts and more or less serious poetry as well.

Without blinking or palliating Defoe's faults, Mr. Sutherland, a Professor of English Literature in the University of London, has given us a vivid, understanding, and well documented account of the energetic and pugnacious pamphleteer who played no inconsiderable part in shaping English public opinion in the critical years of King William and Queen Anne. Much of his work was anonymous, and many of his secret activities have come to light only from the private correspondence of the ministers he served. For a considerable time, he remained as a permanent fixture in the propaganda department of succeeding ministries, a sort of civil servant who allowed himself the luxury of political partisanship. He was always short of money, and often dependent on the favor of the mighty for protection against the animosities aroused by his brilliant journalism, but his continued support of the party in power seems to have been at least partly motivated by personal convictions which made it easier for him to support either moderate Whigs or moderate Tories than the extremists on either side.

It is clear that very often he asked merely general directions about a line of policy, and supported it to order with all the plausible persuasiveness of his fertile and realistic brain, even at the cost of directly contradicting what he had said a couple of months before. His love of playing a part found full scope in his secret service work for Harley before and during the time of the Union with Scotland, and for some time after 1717 he performed the remarkable feat of surreptitiously writing for Tory journals in the Whig interest. It was, as Mr. Sutherland remarks, "a job requiring tact, firmness, secrecy, and a great deal of skill: a job unfitted for a man of scrupulous conscience, but admirably suited to one with a bold natural talent for deception and a strong sense of political realities." Defoe seems always to have insisted on making his peace with his conscience for whatever shady tricks he found it necessary to do; but he never seems to have found the accommodation intolerably difficult.

A biography of Defoe must inevitably deal at greater length with his political than his purely literary activities, but Mr. Sutherland has kept the balance well. The final chapters on Defoe's novels are brief, but very much to the point. There have been few men as indomitably alive for seventy years as Daniel Defoe, and the vitality has come through undiminished in Mr. Sutherland's biography.

THE OLD GERMANY
"Escape to the Present." By Johannes Steel. Toronto, Oxford, \$3.00.
BY EDWARD DIX

THE manner of his escape was enough in itself not to endear Johannes Steel to the Nazis. Sent to prison on suspicion of unreasonable-ness, he was ten days there before it occurred to him that with the help of an Iron poker he could escape. Awakening one morning to find by chance a brown-shirted guard asleep, he went to the fireplace. Then

I took the poker in both hands and hit him squarely over his large head... The blow was as decisive as it was violent, for Johannes Steel no less than for one Nazi. That same day, concealed in a train lavatory labelled 'out of order,' he was in full flight across the frontier to France. A year later, in New York, he was predicting with an exactness that seemed uncanny to everyone but himself the events that ended with the purge of 1934. When in time the Fuehrer decided that this exile was no longer a person to be considered a German citizen, Johannes Steel could afford to laugh. He had already, as he notes with satisfaction, taken out his American papers.

THE significance of this book need not be emphasized. Nor its importance as a study of contemporary Europe. To judge it, however, solely as the story of a young German who would not conform to a new and perfectly alien order of things is to see at half the picture. The book is as well an intimate history to date of Nazi Germany. The design of one of the authors into the design of the other. Many have written books about Germany, all as authoritative and as accurate, but none with that feeling of freshness that Johannes Steel imparts in his. History in his case is a matter of very personal experiences. Johannes Steel loved Germany in the way that he was brought up to love her, and so was his exile foredoomed. He did not know the war, but he knew the disillusion of peace. His mother was an English woman, his father a

stern, military aristocrat schooled in the Prussian tradition. It shocked the old gentleman that his son should become a social democrat. Unable himself to emerge from the past, he could not understand it of him. But to the young man, aware of his country's state, it was one way to serve her. For love of her, too, he became an agent of the Ministry of Economics, travelling to all parts of the world, glad to help rebuild, as he thought, her economic past. When the Weimar republic collapsed and Hitler's star was seen to rise the change that came over Germany, all the more striking to Johannes Steel for having been so long away, left him defeated and perplexed. Until the day came when he found out that political perplexities were not the only things to be borne. A kick between the legs from a storm trooper's boot showed him that. It happened in his apartment which a band of storm troopers was ransacking. Steel protested. He said it was illegal. The Nazis laughed. 'He says it's illegal!' And a Nazi boot became the new law. Remembering all that Johannes Steel has gone through, one prays that American democracy does not let him down.

HOW came Germany to be as she is today? How was it possible for a man like Hitler to become the head of a great modern nation? The answer, says Steel, is that Nazism is not a political doctrine but a religious faith. It is, he says, a mystical belief in the divine mission of the Aryan race that was only possible because the German mind, for more than a century, had been preconditioned for what was to happen in 1933.

Today Johannes Steel is contented living in his present. He is never homesick. Once he went to a dinner of expatriates in New York but left hurriedly. He does not feel like mourning for Germany. The Rhine has come to be just another river to him. The Germany of Kant and Schopenhauer and Goethe and Mann—his Germany—he can find any day in the New York public library. It isn't likely that he would find them in the Berlin public library.



THE MONTREAL HUNT TEAM which will participate in the Montreal Horse Show on June 18. From left to right: Colonel A. T. Paterson, D.S.O., ex-M.F.H., Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie, and Mrs. A. T. Paterson.

THE CRIME CALENDAR

BY J. V. McAREE

PROBABLY if a vote were taken to determine the best detective story, Bentley's "Trent's Last Case" would win the crown, if the voters were confined to the critics. There seems to be little doubt that it is at least among the best half dozen, and when we say that "The Beasts Must Die" by Nicholas Blake (Collins, \$2) reminds us more of Trent's Last Case than any other novel we can recall, we place it high indeed. The reminder is not in any parallel between the two that would suggest plagiarism. It is true that Trent and Nigel Strangeways have much in common, but we suppose the basic similarity is explained by the fact that apart from being ingenious detective story writers both authors are established men of letters. Blake is the pseudonym of one of the rising generation of English poets. Naturally he is sensitive to words, and in this matter he probably surpasses any other writer of fiction now in the field. He has a lively sense of humor and a classical education which guarantee that he will not ask readers to believe what is frankly incredible, and will delight those of literary taste.

If there is a serious defect in the story it is one against the canon which insists that we shall not become interested in the characters in a detective story as human beings. Nicholas Blake is too fine a literary artist to avoid making his characters flesh and blood, and since he is dealing with murder he wrings our hearts. Unless that is to be considered a fault we say that "The Beasts Must Die" is one of the most moving detective stories we have ever read. In any event it is the best detective story we have read in a year or more... Not quite a detective story it is "Secret Information" by Robert Hitchens (Hurst and Blackett \$2). It is also crimeless unless the smuggling of prohibited books into England is to be regarded as a crime. It is really a psychological study by a writer who carries far heavier artillery than usually found in this column. It is intensely interesting, though there is little action. It is the story of a clergyman assailed by sexual desires which he gratifies in books, and it has features that will appeal to the special tastes of readers of detective fiction.

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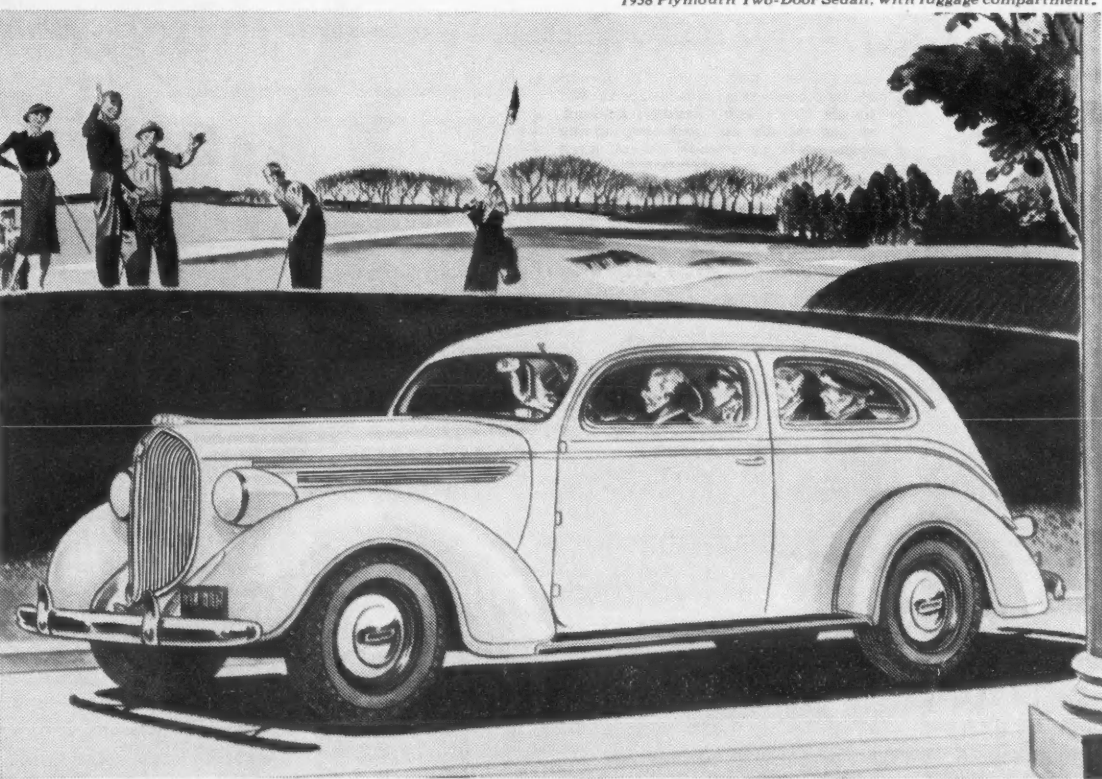
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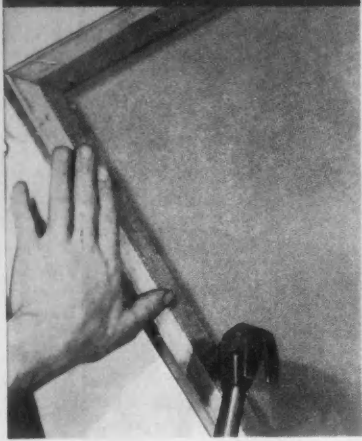
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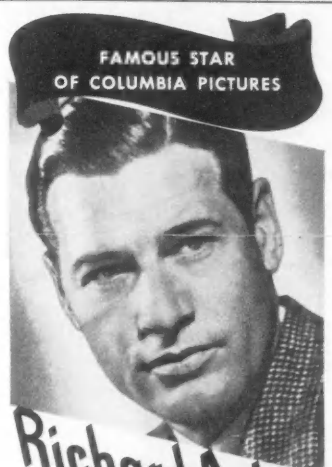
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WORLD OF ART

BY GRAHAM MCINNES

THE National Gallery of Canada has just made two notable additions to its already fine little collection of the French School. "Hercules fighting the Centaurs" by Charles le Brun (1619-1690) was seen in Toronto last fall at the "Trends in European Painting" exhibition organized by Professor Alford. Formerly attributed to Poussin, the work was part of a series of fifteen decorations executed for the Hotel Lambert, and comes via Colnaghi's from the collection of the Earl of Darnley. The other work is a brilliant "Portrait Group" by Hyacinthe (to give the first of his very long string of christian names) Rigaud (1659-1743), who was court painter to Louis XIV. It came through Sotheby's from the collection of Colonel Davidson, and is a really excellent example of Rigaud's textural brilliance.

THE fourth Annual Exhibition of the Manitoba Camera Club apparently gave the Winnipeg Art Gallery an added attraction for visitors to the Dominion Drama Festival. The showing drew on photographers throughout the West, and the standard was high. One of the prints—"When morning sun peeps in," by Mr. A. Keen, of Red Deer, Alta., won the gold medal for the best print in the Edinburgh salon for 1938.

THE third Summer Art School of the University of Saskatchewan—which has become a welcome and permanent feature of artistic activities on the Prairies—is to be held as usual at Emma Lake from July 4th to August 11th. The grounds at Murray Point are now fully equipped with a lecture hall and studio, complete with electric light, projector and a well stocked art library. Mr. G. Kenderdine, Director of Art in the University, will again supervise all the practical classes, while Dr. G. W. Snelgrove will lecture on the history of art and art appreciation. This courageous experiment, undertaken at a time when Saskatchewan was on its back after the onslaught of depression and drought, has proved successful beyond all measure. Attendance doubled from 1936 to 1937, and this year students have registered from all three Prairie provinces, and even from Toronto. During the winter, incidentally, nearly 100 students were enrolled for study in the school of fine art; nine exhibitions were held, some of which toured the province; and 100 children attended special children's classes which were started in the fall of 1937.

ART is not often news, and when it is, it is too often the discreditable which makes it so—someone has a Rembrandt stolen, a forger is detected, or an *epateur* shocks the conventional. But recently the case of New Brunswick's Mark Dalson not only made the CP wires, but led to the discovery of a first rate "primitive." Two of his works now on view at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City have aroused the admiration of the critics in the showing "Masters of Popular Painting." The paintings were placed by Professor Walter Abell of Acadia University, but the artist's whereabouts and identity were unknown.

Recently, however, Saint John newspapermen have unearthed Mr. Dalson at a rooming house on Millidge Avenue, and he has delivered himself of a dictum concerning his painting, which might well be noted—"It's honesty in the heart, that's what it is." Mr. Dalson, who is of Danish extraction, is self-taught, and paints his New Brunswick landscapes in oils on cardboard, giving them away to friends, except when financial necessity forces him to sell one. Once he executed a mural in a local restaurant for the sum of one dollar. He has the true primitive's

ARCAND AND THE BEAVER

Solemn Advice to Adrien Arcand, who has combined our heraldic symbol with the swastika at his meetings.

THE beaver does not wish to wear A fascist symbol in his hair. He is a staid heraldic beast. Monogamous from west to east.

All other brutes of fur or horn, Lion, eagle, unicorn, Might love democracy and leave her. But not our mild domestic beaver.

JOYCE MARSHALL

certainly and directness about his work. "I paint what is in my mind, and no one else paints the way I do. It's my own secret whether the landscapes are really good or bad." I have not personally seen any of Mr. Dalson's work, but I am informed that it is thin, detailed and direct, with a simple unobstructed vision and pure color so often seen in primitive work. Apparently he is a sort of North American Peyronnet.

The interest in "popular painters," as the French call them, dates from the days of Henri Rousseau, and received added impetus from the study of child art, and the understanding of primitives of other periods. Almost never great art, their work is simple, sincere, of great clarity, and with a taut spiritual quality that is often very moving. There is little doubt that this almost unexplored field is capable of great developments here, but so far, interest has been more or less confined to the Lower St. Lawrence, where a group of primitives has already found interested New York patrons. But among the sign painters, café muralists, and decorators of Ontario, there must surely be rich material. The great thing is not to lose our heads over it when we find it, and proclaim as great works of art paintings which though charming and sincere, belong definitely to a lower order of creative achievement. But it is to be hoped that Professor Abell's enthusiasm will find a response in other parts of the Dominion. There are probably Dalsons in every province, if they can be found.



"A QUIET HAVEN FOR YOUTH." The new chapel of the Drummond Street Y.M.C.A. in Montreal recently completed from the plans of Philip J. Turner, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C. The stained glass windows are the work of Peter Haworth, A.R.C.A.

A Y.M.C.A. CHAPEL

ALTHOUGH the need for a devotional chapel for the use of its members has long been felt by officials of the Drummond Street Y.M.C.A. in Montreal, it was only recently that the need was met through the generosity of a friend of the Association. The beautifully designed and constructed new chapel is from the plans of Philip J. Turner, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C. The donor remains anonymous except for the partial identification afforded by the dedicatory inscription: "This chapel—a quiet haven for youth—is given to further the lifelong interest in boys of one who, by many of them, was affectionately called The Captain."

The most unusual feature of the chapel is that it has been designed by no means exclusively for religious devotions. It will of course be used

for daily morning prayers and special services, but it will always be open for members who desire to spend a quiet time with a book. For this purpose recesses with comfortable seats and reading desks are provided. A devotional library will be installed in the entrance vestibule.

The woodwork of the chapel is natural colored oak, exquisitely but sparingly carved. The stained glass windows are of jewelled glass and are the work of Peter Haworth, A.R.C.A., of Toronto. The floor is a mottled rust colored tile. In contrast with this, and with the light brown of the paneling and the benches, the seats have been covered with dark blue leather cushions. A doorway on one side of the altar recess leads to the vestry, and on the opposite side is a low screen which gives access to the organ chamber in which has been installed an electric organ.

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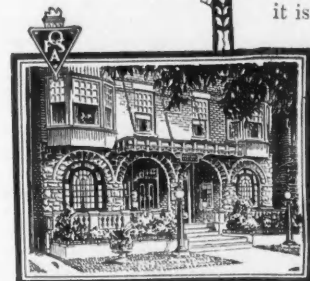


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SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE * TRAVEL * FASHION * HOMES * LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 11, 1938

EVERY DAY'S A HOLIDAY AND DRESS IS CASUAL

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THE other evening we were engaged in the mildly interesting pastime of looking through an old album which someone had dug out of the accumulation of years in the attic. The earliest photographs had been taken in England. There were blond curly-headed babies with the devastating charm that seems to be the heritage of English children, who, as we turned the pages, we found growing into stern, slightly horse-faced adults. There were posed family groups, the numerous members looking stiff, glassy-eyed and faintly horror-struck as they listened to the birdie. Mother as a little girl, looking shy and sweet in a demure pinafore, at the reins of a pony cart. A coaching party, probably a gay one but the photographer had done his worst. A picture labelled with fine simplicity—"Lady B. on a very warm day. July 23, 1892."

Lady B., large and imposing, appeared by present day standards to be dressed at least for a garden party at Buckingham Palace. Her long dress was of some white stuff with a lot of lace. Her hat was large and bore aloft a froth of ostrich plumes. Her opened parasol was a foam of ruffles. A white

THE PICTURES

TOP, left, pockets shaped like flower pots, each with a sprightly flower "growing" out of it, lend an amusingly original touch to a simple pink linen dress. Both wearer and flowers are shielded from the sun by a huge green linen hat. By Robert Piguet.

Right, yellow and black printed crepe is trimmed with a front panel of plain black. By Nina Ricci. The black straw hat trimmed with twisted yellow jersey is an Agnes model.

Center, a white panama hat with brim dipped to shade the eyes, and a wide band of bright red ribbon for contrast around the high crown. By Agnes.

Bottom, left, cool white is the classic clothes prescription when the weatherman warns there's a heat wave ahead. Meyret does it in white silk jersey with braided belt in multi-colored cord for color.

Right, a summery dress by Schiaparelli with printed design of colored seed packages on cream everfast cotton. Accessories are a red belt and a white panama hat with high folded crown.

—Photographs by Doreyne, Paris.

boa hung from her ample shoulders. "Lady B. must have been uncomfortable carrying all that around on a very warm day, July 23, 1892," we remarked.

"In those days," said mother as she came to look over our shoulder, "ladies never looked hot. They may have felt the heat, but they never admitted it beyond using a fan."

"Who was Lady B.?" we asked.

"I remember my younger sister and I used to take a morbid interest in Lady B. —She smoked cigarettes perfumed with violet when she came to tea and was the only woman in the county who rode astride to hounds. And there was an unconfirmed but, to us, the delightfully shocking rumor that in warm weather she wore only one petticoat."

"WE RECEIVED the soundest spanking of our lives and, worse still, were sentenced to two days in bed when we were discovered hidden under a large sofa upon which she was seated while a guest at our house one day. We only wanted to find out if it really was true about the petticoats. Everything would have been all right had it not been for her little pug dog which was very fat and subject to fits. The creature discovered us immediately, of course, but did nothing except lie on the floor with its head between its paws and stare steadily at us."

"As time went on this got on my sister's nerves so she stuck out her tongue and made a horrible face at the animal. The dog was either so terrified by the grimace, or overcome by the heat—we were never able to decide which—it immediately took a fit. We were so frightened we both began to cry, and were taken away in disgrace."

"Did Lady B. wear only one petticoat?" we asked.

"I really don't remember," said mother.



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MR. J. A. McLEOD of Toronto, president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Mrs. McLeod (right) and her sister, Mrs. W. R. Smallpiece, aboard the Empress of Australia at Quebec.

THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

IF YOU are not a linguist you probably buy a phrase book before you go abroad. But, alas, how few of us bother to study the polite conventions of a foreign country before visiting it! We just trust to what we like to think of as our native good manners to carry us through, regardless of the fact that a native off his own beat is only a barbarian after all to the local tribe.

It seems a pity that all prospective visitors to France this summer—and if the French have enough to reduce the national debt with their spending money—shouldn't benefit by a close study of a little guide to the conventions called "Les Subtilités de la Politesse." For an endearing literal translation of this admirable French Emily Post, I am greatly indebted to Rita Halle Kleeman of "Town & Country."

Maybe you don't know that in France "salad one does not cut in the dish, nor does one let the leaves of the salad slide about on one's plate; one serves oneself rather by pinching the leaves out with the extremities of the salad service." Coming to fruit, one no longer constructs veritable pyramids of art, the triumphs of our grandmothers. Today one imitates nature, serves fruit with an appearance of negligence, without preparation, almost with disorder. Even small fruits such as berries, plums, etc., are now disposed without architecture. When so disposed, however, the guest will be sufficiently reserved not to take a fruit from beneath the architecture, thus making fall the entire edifice.

Bonbons and cakes are often served with fruit. They are usually bought surrounded by collars showing the maker's name, so do not hesitate to address yourself to a confectioner of renown. For a few francs more the dinner thereby takes on an air of luxury and the convivia are flattered in their love of elegance. Good old convivia!

In many houses, one places a toothpick of sterilized goose-quill, enclosed in a sheath of tissue paper, at the right of each convivial. Ladies are urged not to use it although it is being done just now. One finds this manner of making one's toilette at the end of a repast "peu coquette."

One should eat without noise, without gluttony, keeping the spirit free, the face uncongested, and the body light, wiping the lips when the glass is replaced on the table.

Each wine will be announced into the right ear of the convivial in a voice distinct and bass.

The *visite de digestion* should be paid within eight days.

Should your *visite* become a more or less permanent stay in France and you be widowed or become a widower, and remarry before the expiration of your mourning, know that you may leave off mourning on your re-wedding day, but must take it up again the day after, your new spouse immediately assuming all the habiliments of woe with you.

Other situations the reader is prepared to treat with nonchalance after reading this brochure are how to behave at an airplane christening and what to wear on this occasion, how to break delicately to one's friend the news that one is to become a mother, how to behave when visiting a young mother, what to wear in receiving guests if one is a young mother, and how to serve cold fish on a platter covered with an embroidered napkin.

As you can see, this is a guide one dare not go to France without, now you know it can be had.

WE HOPE all is well with life as it is enjoyed in the great open spaces of our beloved country in June. But, we have had an unsettled feeling ever since we picked up a piece of paper in a big chain drug store the other day, and thinking it our own elusive shopping list, read this, neatly written with a lead pencil:

Cascara Bark 15 lbs.
Comfrey Root 5 lbs.
Sassafras Berries 10 lbs.
Sassafras Bark 5 lbs.
Quassia Chips 10 lbs.
Wild Cherry Bark 20 lbs.
Angelica Root 5 lbs.
Juniper Berries 15 lbs.
Powdered Dragon's Blood 40 lbs.
Picnicks

Sorry, we have no idea who's list it was, but we are bound to feel that Powdered Dragon's Blood is a sinister item. And the connection with picnics, particularly picnics spelled with a "k", nothing short of alarming.

DRESSMAKERS are always made by one outstanding woman, says knowledgeable Miss Elsa Maxwell, and all other women are made outstanding by the same dressmaker.

Main Bocher, the boy from Chicago, now known as Mainbocher was put on the map by Miss Elsie de Wolfe as

Lady Mendil, and by the Duchess of Windsor.

Edward Molyneux gained his early fame through his first great mannequin, the beautiful Dolores, that every portrait painter in London tried to get to sit to him. Later his best advertisement was the Duchess of Kent.

Mrs. Harrison Williams, once the couturier's choice for World's Best Dressed Woman, but in this year's rating only holder of 7th place, helped Paquin's, whose head and chief designer is now Anita, Comtesse di Pomo.

Schiaparelli used to peddle sweaters and knitted trifles about between the dressmakers and the big shops until she took to making clothes and had the Hon. Mrs. Reginald Fellows, ("Daisy" to her friends) as her first interpreter.

Chanel has always worn her own clothes to great effect. She has one of the smallest waistlines in the fashion world, a fact which is said to have influenced all her collections. In that entertaining exposé of the fashion racket "Fashion is Spinach," Elizabeth Hawes refers to Chanel as a dying fire, but one has only to look at the women she dresses now, like Barbara Hutton Haugwitz, to see it is a bright flame still.

Mme. Lanvin's best advertisement is probably her beautiful daughter Countess Jean de Polignac. Lanvin has a special department for children's clothes and another branch for men. The Grand Duke Dmitri gets his clothes there. Her shirts for men are famous.

Vionnet never wears her own clothes. For years her most conspicuously lovely client was the beautiful Madame Martinez de Hoz, whose South American husband owns some of the finest race horses in France. Madame de Hoz held her place in the front rank of best-dressed women for years, but lost it lately to the Begum Aga Khan.

Princess Natalie Paley, once Mme. Lucien Lelong and now simple Mrs. Wilson, photographed magnificently in Lelong clothes and did a great deal to publicize them.

It looks as though Miss Maxwell were right.

IMAGINATIVE beach, deck, and garden shoes have been taking our attention from more serious matters lately. Here are some of the immense variety you have to choose from in the big shops.

Woven raffia high heeled sandals from Ferragamo of Florence. We have spoken of this Italian shoe craftsman before—he is full of ideas, makes shoes by hand for the smartest women in the world, invented that absurd deep cork-soled Lido sandal and now sends a few shoes to Canada. This one is for decorative sports wear, meaning you couldn't play anything but a game like dominoes in it, but would wear it with silk or cotton summer day dresses, and your best cotton evening frock.

The vamp smoothes high up the instep, the back of the heel is open, but the toe, oh joy is completely enclosed. It is fine as cloth, light as a feather, is predominately blue and yellow and costs under Thirteen Dollars. Ferragamo's more casual beach shoes, also in raffia, have lightly woven or crocheted vamps, leather soles and crazy cylindrical natural wood heels—around Five Dollars.

From Austria (before it lost its identity) came closely woven string-soled beach shoes with wide splayed wood heels. Embroidered or plain colored tapes to make the uppers grand with slacks or play-suits and under Four Dollars. You can have most any color.

French beach sandals with stout leather heels have vamps of closely knitted string and back straps of knitted cords that tie around the ankle. They're awfully good looking for less than Two Dollars.

The Hollywood Balsa Clog won't take you on a hike, but will give you a very fine conceit of yourself on a beach. The wood sole is 2" thick, the heel about 3" high, the tops a mere matter of tricky straps. The wood is positively feather weight. Rather fun, these, for around Three Dollars.

Lastly, the French butcher boy wood clogs are for smart gals who garden enthusiastically. How or why they are comfortable we cannot explain, since they are built like a light Dutch sabot. Maybe we only think they are easy going because they look so engaging below an overall. They are curious wine red, and cost about Five Dollars here.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Russell Smart of Ottawa, has taken up residence at her summer home at Kingsmere.

On their return from Montreal, where they spent the winter, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. G. Gordon were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hartley Loft, Vesta Drive, Toronto.

Of Chinese design is this ivory porcelain vase with black pottery base, 11 1/2" high . . . \$7.50

Ivory and gold book ends designed by McClelland Barclay . . . \$10.00 pair
From India comes this attractive tray . . . \$3.75

This large aluminum tray (19" in diameter) has been hand-forged by Wendell August . . . \$17.50

This black glass base has gold mountings and the ivory silk shade has gold fringe. \$20.00

THE CONTINENTAL SHOP
—the loveliest shop in Toronto in which to choose Wedding Gifts! Here are gathered unusual creations from all round the world—at such a variety of prices, that every desire can be happily satisfied. Mail and telephone orders promptly filled.

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YONGE AT TEMPERANCE TORONTO

MUTT AND JEFF

—by Bud Fisher



When constipation is due to lack of "bulk" in the diet, Kellogg's All-Bran goes straight to the cause. This crunchy, toasted cereal supplies the bulky mass you need to aid elimination. And at the



same time it contains vitamin B, which helps tone your intestines. Eat All-Bran every day, drink plenty of water, and join the "regulars." Made by Kellogg in London, Ont. Sold by every grocer.

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Numbers being restricted, opportunity is given for the fullest development of personality and individual gifts. Preparation for the Universities, Music, Art, Riding (7 horses, resident Riding Instructors), Handicrafts, Dramatics, Summer and Winter Sports.

For Prospectus, apply to the Principals.

LONDON SOCIETY

BY MARY GOLDIE

VISITORS from Canada and all parts of the British Empire are pouring into London. Some of them had an opportunity of witnessing these past few mornings, a rehearsal of the Trooping the Colour which is held on the Horse Guards' Parade. This event is held on June 9th. But nothing is being left to chance and the Parade has been occupied these early sunny mornings by the Guards in their crimson uniforms going through their paces to the accompaniment of bands.

To many Canadian ladies and young girls the great excitement of "being presented at Court" has now become a memory. The Court of May 12th at which were present several Canadians is a thing of the past now, and it is those who are summoned to the Courts in July who have still this great event to look forward to. Before the Court of May 12 Mrs. Leonard Hancock entertained several of the young ladies who were to be presented. It was a pretty sight to see a number of them gathered together dressed in their Court gowns, with feathers and trains, ready to go on to the Palace. Mrs. Hancock had a number of other guests at this party in her house in Cadogan Gardens but the debutantes were the "raison d'être." Great was the nervousness and excitement as they awaited the time of departure.

On the same evening in her flat in Park Lane Mrs. Van den Berg of Montreal entertained a few friends before the departure of her daughter, Miss Phyllis Van den Berg, for the Palace. Miss Betty Wilson of Montreal and her aunt, Miss Mason, were among the guests. Miss Betty Wilson's mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Wilson of Montreal, are expected very soon in London. They are coming from Montreal to be with their daughter on her twenty-first birthday. Miss Wilson has been in London all winter studying dramatic art and expects to remain for some time.

A BALL in aid of the Victoria League was held at the Savoy Hotel some days ago. The guests were received by H.R.H. The Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone who is President of the Victoria League. The Duchess of Devonshire was prevented by mourning from attending and in her absence the Hon. Mrs. Francis Balfour and Mrs. Guy



MRS. ERIC HYDE, the former Miss Eleanor Rowland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rowland, whose marriage took place recently in Christ Church, Toronto.

—Photograph by Sheriff Studios.

Salisbury-Jones, the vice-chairmen, were assisted by Lady Forster, chairman of the Victoria League, and Viscountess Swinton, chairman of the League London Hospitality Committee. Canadian members of the Committee were Lady Child, Mrs. Ronald Cumming, Mrs. Vincent Massey and Madame Vanier and there were many Canadians present at the Ball. The Victoria League was founded in 1901 in memory of Queen Victoria and is a body of men, women and children, all British subjects, who are interested in the British Empire. It exists to promote sympathy and better knowledge of one another among people belonging to the various parts of the King's Dominions. The League does much to help the visitor to London to get the greatest possible enjoyment out of his or her trip.

The engagement has been announced of William Almond Codrington Goode of the Malayan Civil Service, eldest son of Sir Richard and Lady Goode, Cape Town, to Mary Armstrong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Harding of Hammond River, New Brunswick.

Another engagement of Canadian interest is that of John Flint, son of the late Captain the Hon. J. F. Cahan and Mrs. Cahan of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Helen Mary Theresa, daughter of Major Neville Cobbold and Mrs. Cobbold of 72 Belsize Park Gardens, Hampstead. The marriage is to take place in June at Hampstead Parish Church.

AMONG the many visitors from Canada in London is Mrs. William Mulock of Toronto who is visiting her daughter Mrs. Reginald Hignett, at her home in Henley. Mr. and Mrs. Hignett have also a house in St. John's Wood. Mr. Hignett is exhibiting two pieces of sculpture at this year's Royal Academy of Arts.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dupuis of Montreal are at present in Rome where they have joined their daughter, Miss Josette Dupuis who has been spending the winter at school in that city. After travelling in France and Switzerland Mr. and Mrs. Dupuis and their daughter will come to England, as Mrs. Dupuis and Miss Josette Dupuis are to be presented at Court on July 7th.

Miss Mary Hampson of Montreal has arrived in England to spend two months visiting friends here. Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Osler of Montreal are visiting Mr. Osler's mother, Mrs. H. S. Osler of Toronto, at her villa at Cap d'Antibes, South of France. They will later travel in Italy, Switzerland and England before returning to Canada. Mrs. R. G. Keith Hepburn and her daughter, Miss Barbara Hepburn of Toronto are in Paris spending some time with Mrs. Hepburn's other daughter, Miss Katherine Hepburn who is studying there. From Paris they will go to the South of France. Mr. and Mrs. C. V. M. Townsend are in London. Their daughters, Miss Joan and Miss Celia Townsend have spent the winter in London, and Mr. Townsend has recently returned from India to join his family in England. Mrs. Ralph Moore of Vancouver sailed via the Panama Canal for England where she will spend some months visiting friends before leaving for Johannesburg, South Africa. While in that country, Mrs. Moore, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Miller of Vancouver, will be the guest of her uncle, Mr. A. Miller.

MR. DUFF COOPER, First Lord of the Admiralty, has invited 35 schoolboys to spend a fortnight afloat with the Home Fleet during summer manoeuvres. The boys will all be under 19 years of age and will come from private and secondary schools in all parts of Canada. They will be distributed among a number of battleships and cruisers and it is likely that they will embark early in July and will visit a number of sea-side resorts with the Fleet. They are to enter as fully as possible into the

life of the Navy. The invitation is the result of a conversation between Mr. Duff Cooper and Major Ney, secretary of the National Council of Education in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Pirie of Hamilton, Ontario, are at the Strand Palace Hotel. Mrs. Pirie was the former Miss Molly Broughall. In a comparatively short stay they are seeing a good many of the interesting places here. They have just returned from Edinburgh, having stopped off at York for some hours to see the Cathedral and leave in a day or two for a motor trip and are later going to Paris, before returning to Canada.

Mrs. E. Y. Eaton of Toronto has arrived in London and is staying at the Park Lane Hotel. Miss Audrey Cook of Montreal is at present in London. Mr. Fred Cowans of Montreal is also here. Mrs. Crawford Martin of Toronto has arrived and will be joined here by her husband who has been travelling in India on business. Mr. and Mrs. Clare White of Montreal are taking a three months' motor trip through England and Scotland. They will visit Mrs. White's niece, Mrs. Slater and Lt. Col. Slater who are on leave from India at their home in Alverstoke, Hants. Additional names in the Canada House book are Mrs. Frank Fairweather of St. John, New Brunswick, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Rolph of Montreal, Miss Charlotte Whitton of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Trent of Toronto and Mr. and Mrs. Grant Gordon also of Toronto, who are staying at Grosvenor House, Park Lane.

TRAVELERS

Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. A. Amyot has sailed by the Europa for a stay abroad of six weeks. Mrs. Amyot, who has been spending a few days in Montreal, has returned to Quebec.

Brigadier-General A. E. Panet, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has been visiting in Montreal and Ottawa for some time, has sailed for England by the Montclair.

Sun Fair



BY Elizabeth Arden

Elizabeth Arden introduces a new Summer complexion called SUN FAIR. For this season, women of fashion will avoid a swarthy tan. Men, of course, will bronze as much as they like. Both Sun Fair women and suntan men will use Elizabeth Arden's famous sun preparations. Visit our cosmetic department to learn the best way to use them.

ARDENA SUN-PRUF CREAM (praised by men and women alike) admirable as a powder foundation. Helps prevent burning but permits tanning \$1.10

ARDENA PROTECTA CREAM (waterproof) designed to protect the skin against burning or sun-tanning and helps guard against freckling. Tubes \$1.60 to \$2.50; Lotion \$2.20

IDEAL SUNTAN OIL (only for those who tan without burning) helps keep the skin soft and smooth 85c to \$4.00

SUN-PRUF KIT for beach and cabana—contains Ardena Dusting Powder, Skin Tonic, Velva Cream, miniature Cameo Powder, Sun-Pruf Cream, Lipstick \$7.50

EIGHT HOUR CREAM for painful sunburn or sun-blistered lips \$1.85 and \$3.00

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\$8.50



FOR SUMMER

Casual Spectator types that will add elegance to your summer frocks. Tan and white, blue and white, or all white. Custom leather heels.

White washable Bags to match, \$3.95 and \$4.95.

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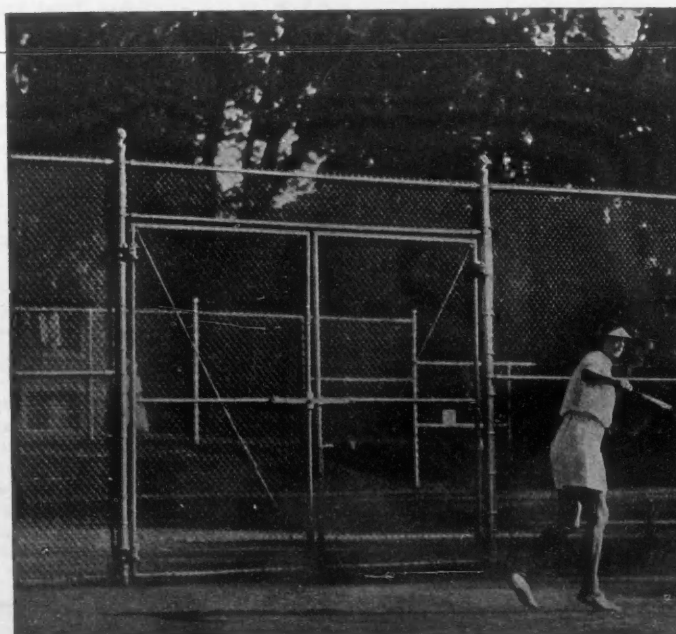
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MILK OF MAGNESIA

HAVE YOU AN "Acid Skin"?

Here's help you've never known before—in two remarkable NEW-TYPE face creams! You know how milk of magnesia helps an internal condition of excess gastric acidity. Just so these milk of magnesia creams act on the external excess fatty acid accumulations on the skin, helping to overcome unsightly faults and beautify your skin.



Magnesia for your skin! If your skin seems "acid," if it has lost its fresh tone and firm texture and has developed such ugly blemishes as enlarged pores, blackheads, oily shine, scaly roughness, try the beautifying power of Phillips' Texture Cream. It's a perfect foundation cream, too. You've never seen anything like what it takes and holds make-up for hours without touching up!

PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia CLEANSING CREAM. Until you use this new-type cleansing cream, you'll never know what pure delight a cleansing cream can be! It has a remarkable ability to cleanse because the milk of magnesia not only loosens and picks up the surface dirt and make-up, but penetrates the pores and neutralizes the excess fatty acid accumulations.



PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia CREAMS
TEXTURE CREAM—CLEANSING CREAM

DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

IF PAST experience has shown you that your skin lacks pigmentation that helps to form a tan, be smart instead of spartan. Don't tempt providence and the sun by vain attempts to invite a tan for it can't be done. Your nose will peel and your skin will burn, and in all probability you will be a very, very uncomfortable person. Make up your mind that your skin must be pampered, and then go ahead and enjoy yourself. But first, arm yourself with a good cream or lotion specially made for the purpose of blocking the burning rays, and use slathers of it.

Elizabeth Arden has three of these: her Ardena Sun-Prut Cream which comes in a tube, and guards the skin against sunburn but will permit slow even tanning if used in small quantities. Then there is her Protecta Cream Lotion in a bottle which is a splendid warm weather powder foundation designed to protect the skin against painful burning, and to help guard against freckles. Her Protecta Cream (in tube) can be had in a variety of shades, and is an excellent waterproof foundation for swimming and all outdoor activities. Helena Rubinstein's Anti Sun-Burn Cream (in tube) does good work in guarding the skin, as does Yardley's Sun-Proof Lotion which comes in a bottle.

IF YOUR skin is of the type that does you proud when tanned, you can afford to be a little bolder about the sun. On the other hand you, like your untannable sister, cannot afford to be reckless. Never, never burn, but bake yourself slowly to the shade of old ivory rather than that of an overcooked biscuit. Any of the preparations mentioned above, including Lenthier's Nu-Tan, will help you to regulate the amount of tanning. Use only a slight film over the skin when you want to invite tanning. It will be sufficient to block out the burning rays but will

permit those that tan to reach the skin.

On the other hand, if you are to be numbered among those who don't want to tan at all but aren't above a little deception, there is the new improved formula of Ardena Bronze Liquid to be had in both light and dark shades, which is a make-up preparation designed to lend pale skins a temporary, rich sun-tanned appearance.

As a make-up for pale legs that do not match up with the rest of the tan, Helena Rubinstein's Town and Country Make-Up Film will transform them in less than a minute. Ardena Beauty Film comes in a tube, will take the place of stockings, and may be used on the arms and back as well as the legs. It conceals small blemishes, and lends the skin a velvety smooth texture as well as an enchanting sun-tanned color. This season it comes in two shades, Sun Beige and Evening. For use only on the beach or in the water there is a special waterproof version in Dark shade only.

Both the hair and the fingernails should receive their share of protection, since they react as quickly as the complexion to too much sun. Rub a small quantity of brilliantine or oil into the hair. A good way to apply either evenly is to take a small quantity between the palms of the hands, rub them together, pass them lightly over the surface of the hair-brush then brush the hair thoroughly. The little peasant kerchiefs being worn in so many ways will also guard the hair. Small quantities of cuticle oil applied around the fingernails will prevent a later penalty of dry, brittle nails.

A HUSSY or a lady? Volupte offers a choice of either in two new lipsticks. The first step is to decide in your own mind which type you would like to be. Joan Crawford or Norma Shearer? The swing music or the waltz type? Do you like dark lacquer or a pale flesh polish for



MRS. JOHN LEYBOURNE YARKER, the former Miss Patricia Pauline Dever, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dever, whose marriage took place recently at Toronto. Mr. Yarker is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Yarker of Woodstock, Ont.

—Photo by Norma Featherstone Cowley.

your nails? If you respond to the sophisticated caviar things in life, you will be guided to "Hussy of a Lipstick" which highlights and makes the lips gleam like satin. Yes, really!

On the other hand your tastes may incline towards the exquisite and restrained. Perhaps you use a light flower scent—prefer pearls to diamonds—like dachshunds better than dalmations, would sooner die than sleep in a black chiffon nightgown. In that case better try "Lady of a Lipstick" which has a soft bloom to its color. Both the "Hussy" and "Lady" lipsticks are in five identical shades: Verve, a true red, grand with navy and bright blues; Cherise, a deep raspberry, effective with all pastels—the pale blues, pinks, beiges, grays—nice, also, with greens of the bluish family. Intrigue, a bright exotic raspberry, a glamorous evening shade, can be worn in the daytime with purple blues or anything on the mauve cast—also dramatic with monotonous; Torch, as its name implies, a flaming, orange red, striking against suntanned skins, wonderful for redheads or blondes; Novelle, a little on the conservative side, a natural, warm lip accent—enlivening without being too obviously artificial.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. J. W. McConnell and Miss Kathleen McConnell, of Montreal, who were the guests of Baron Silvercrus, Minister from Belgium to Canada, and his sister, Mrs. Silvercrus Farnam, in Brussels for a week, have been visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Willington, at Walmer Castle, Kent.

Hon. Sir Francis and Lady McNaghten, of Bush Mills, County Antrim, Ireland, have arrived in Ottawa and are the guests of Lady McNaghten's sister, Mrs. W. H. Rowley.

The Hon. and Mrs. C. C. Ballantyne, of Montreal, are occupying their residence at Dorval for the summer.



MISS WINNIFRED RUTLEDGE, only daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Lewis T. Rutledge, of Queens' University, Kingston, who was presented to Their Majesties at the Court of May 12. For the occasion Miss Rutledge wore a gown of pink embroidered net over taffeta with train to match lined and edged with taffeta.

—Photograph by Pearl Freeman.

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Blue-Jay is a tiny medicated plaster. Easy to use—invisible. Safe, scientific, quick-acting. 25¢ for 6.

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Uses so little current—saves up to 25% MORE on electricity than even the current-saving Meter-Miser of 1937! So amazingly simple you can't doubt its ability to give long, economical, trouble-free service. Completely sealed! Automatically oiled and cooled! Comes with 5-Year Protection Plan backed by General Motors. Meet the Meter-Miser at your Frigidaire Dealer's today! See PROOF of its money-saving power!



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Current..Food..Ice..Upkeep!

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- 4 SAVE MORE ON UPKEEP.** Longer, trouble-free life assured by New Thermo-Sealed Cabinet... New Silent Meter-Miser... 5-Year Protection Plan on sealed-in mechanism, backed by GENERAL MOTORS!

● This year, refrigerator buyers are not satisfied with the mere claim of saving in one or two or three ways. They're demanding PROOF of Greater Savings in All 4 Ways... on current, food, ice and upkeep... For smart buyers know that some refrigerators may keep food safe, but only at excessive operating cost... that others may fail to keep safe temperatures, freeze enough ice cheaply or run without service troubles, especially in hot weather.

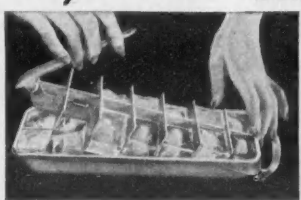
That's why thousands more thrifty families are replacing wasteful food-storing methods with this money-saving New Frigidaire. It has no "hidden extravagance" that may wipe out savings made in other ways. With its exclusive NEW SILENT METER-MISER, it gives you PROOF of ALL 4 SAVINGS—before your eyes, before you buy.

See Your Frigidaire Dealer's 4-Way Saving Demonstration

Buy the safe way! See this proof today, at your Frigidaire Dealer's 4-Way Saving Demonstration. You'll see, too, the NEWLY-STYLED 9-Way Adjustable Interior that magically stores every size and shape of food or container... NEW Moisture-Seal Hydrators... NEW Close-Bar Sliding Shelves and dozens of other NEW, EXCLUSIVE work-saving advantages.

You'll agree that no other refrigerator—at any price, lower or higher—can give you so much and save you so much as Frigidaire with the New Silent Meter-Miser. SEE FRIGIDAIRE FIRST AND SAVE! FRIGIDAIRE DIVISION, General Motors Sales Corporation, Leaside, Ontario.

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- 2. TRAYS COME FREE AT FINGER-TOUCH!**... with exclusive Frigidaire Automatic Tray Release. No tugging, hacking, prying! Every tray, in every model, is a NEW "Double-Easy" Quickube Tray. No other like it! Only Frigidaire has them!

See Frigidaire First...and Save!



CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

BECAUSE of his personal experience with a gridiron I have always supposed Saint Lawrence to be the Patron Saint of cooks. It's Saint Lawrence I'm addressing when I burn my finger or drop a hot iron saucepan on my foot as anyone who has overheard my terse exclamation at such a time will surely substantiate. (Come, come, you wouldn't let a friend down?) And now along comes Miss Florence White to tell me it is Saint Zita of Lucca, whose feast is celebrated, in case you feel you should do something about it next year, on April 27th.

Miss White has devoted the better part of her seventy-four years to the subject of cooking in England. She has studied it, practised it, taught it and written about it, and her latest book called "A Fire in the Kitchen, the Autobiography of a Cook" is the story of a mighty gallant life. It is also full of intriguing side tracks like her pilgrimage to trace Saint Zita's shrine; and her chat with an old Canon who remembered the bookshop in Cambridge where Alexander and Daniel Macmillan started their publishing business. "It was his great pleasure to drop in and look at the books. They had a room upstairs as well as the shop. One day when he went in: 'Dye ken who's upstairs with Daniel?' said Alexander. 'It's Wordsworth, and if you go up you'll hear them talking.'"

Until I read "A Fire in the Kitchen" I frankly had never explored the amazing ramifications of her previous work "Good Things in England." But it is (aren't we assured in Holy Writ?) never too late to mend. The other day I borrowed a friend's autographed copy and went to town on English Cookery. It's an amazing cook book, and anyone with an English background should go out and order it immediately.

IT SEEMS a little early to concentrate here on cold foods, though goodness knows that scorching weather is just around the corner. Maybe we had better run up on the thing gradually with hot dishes that are easy to prepare, or that can be prepared in the morning and heated for luncheon or dinner in a hurry without much fog.

Apparently in the Middle Ages every house of importance had its dovecot. Miss White has traced dozens of recipes for cooking pigeons. Fashion has reviewed them as a smart food under the name Squab. You don't need to own a dovecot yourself, or listen to the creatures gurgling on the roof in the early morn either. Which is alright with me. All you have to do to get tender young squabs from a local Squab Farm is to tell your butcher or poulterer the day before you want them. He orders them, and you get them the day they are killed. Squabs do not keep. Then you perhaps treat them like this.

SQUABS EN CASSEROLE

Make a stuffing of fine bread crumbs, sweet herbs, butter, lemon peel; put through the mincer using the finest cutter, well seasoned with cloves, mace, nutmeg, pepper and salt.

Stuff the little birdies and tie them up as for roasting (called "trussing" by real cooks; don't think I don't know).

Put 2 tablespoons of butter in a pan, when it is melted add some chopped bacon and a few chopped mushrooms. Let them cook gently without browning for about 10 minutes, then lift them out, leaving the butter.

Flour the pigeons and put them in the hot fat breast downward, brown them nicely, and lift them out. Add flour to the fat and stir until it is coffee colored, then dilute it with two cups of stock, clear tinned soup, or 2 Oxo cubes or Bovril dissolved in hot water. A little of the vinegar from pickled onions or a dash of lemon juice; even a half sherry glassful of wine will help the thing along nicely. Put in the bacon and mushrooms and squabs, removing the strings or skewers from the squabs first. Freshly cooked green peas are now added, the whole put in a

covered glass casserole and heated up in the oven for twenty minutes before serving.

Year old chickens that you don't quite trust to roast and be tender, lamb, mutton, pork or veal chop, or veal cutlets are excellent partly cooked, put in their gravy in a casserole and finished off in the oven when you want them.

The trick is to flour them and season them well, then brown each side quickly in hot fat. Put them in the casserole and finish making the gravy in the same pan. Into the gravy put little pickled onions, or pickled walnuts, ripe stoned olives, or lightly fried mushrooms. Season it all highly, pour over the chops, put the cover on, and leave the dish to be really cooked for about half an hour. When you are ready for it. In using chicken cut the bird into 8 pieces and skin them before dredging them in the well-seasoned flour.

The dish called "Skewets" in England is *en brochette* in France, and good either way for a quick and adequate luncheon dish, or a smart entrée, even though it's only food on skewers after all.

Buy stainless metal skewers with a ring handle. Cook sweetbreads in salted water for ten minutes. Remove skin and gristle, let get cold, cut in cubes. Cut sliced bacon into squares about the same size. Peel some mushroom caps and dip them in oiled butter. Thread the bits of sweetbread, bacon and the mushrooms alternately on the skewers. Dip the whole affair in beaten egg and roll in very highly seasoned sifted breadcrumbs. Cook them, turning them once, on the rack below the gas flame, or under the top element of your electric stove.

SALUTE TO A ROSE

BY L. PENTLAND

PROBABLY the most amazing variant in the human makeup is the sense of values. If it were not so the problems of the politician would be very simple.

With the scene of modern living constantly changing it is refreshing to reflect that there is one sense of value which remains fairly constant, and that is our enjoyment of Nature. Even the most blasé or the most radical cannot but find something in Nature which will completely satisfy.

Of universal appeal in Nature's show is the flower in its many forms and colors, and by way of recognition as the Queen of Flowers the crown is generally placed upon the Rose. To hear of some one disliking the Rose for itself would be news paralleling the editor's famous comparison to the cub reporter of the respective news values of a dog biting a man and a man biting a dog!

To most of us our acquaintance with the Rose is based upon specimens brought to perfection under glass. Too few of us know the outdoor Rose, which is equally perfect, provides wider variations in type, and in some respects is more glorious. From mid-June until late autumn Rose gardens provide a wealth of bloom and a range of color rarely seen in their indoor cousins.

To encourage the growth, development and study of outdoor Roses, The Rose Society of Ontario was formed in 1913, and at the Annual Show of the Society are assembled the finest specimens of outdoor-grown Roses. Varsity Arena, Bloor Street West, Toronto, June 21 next, will be the scene of the 1938 Rose Show, and the visitor will witness a display which will reflect the glory of the Rose brought to the zenith of its perfection in the gardens of Ontario.



MIXED PASTEL ROSEBUDS interspersed with mint green leaves are used for this enchanting new summer jewelry designed by Leo Glass. Clusters of delicate porcelain buds form beguiling clips to be worn on suit lapels or at the neckline of a simple dress.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Stephens Lloyd, of Chester, England, has arrived in Ottawa to visit her parents, Major-General and Mrs. E. C. Ashton.

Mrs. Eric L. Harvie, of Calgary, is in Montreal where she is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Southam, for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. K. Drury, of Ottawa, have sailed from there to spend the summer in England.

Miss Frances McCannell of Forest Hill Village, has been spending some time in New York at the Hotel Chatham.

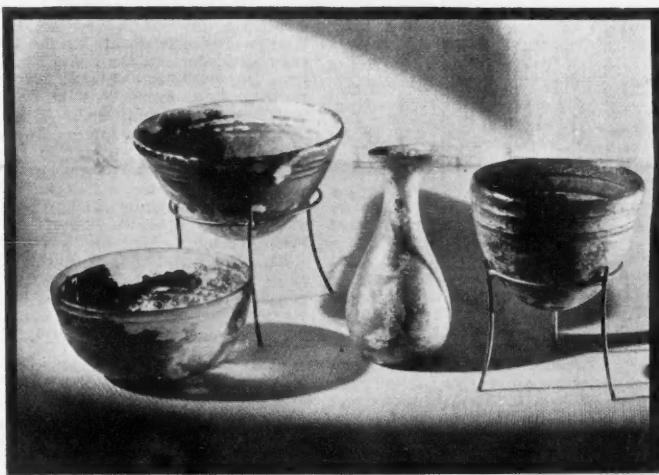
Mrs. Alfred Thibaudeau and Miss Madeleine Thibaudeau have returned to Montreal by the Alouette following a stay of several weeks in Paris, Brit-

tany and Belgium and will spend the summer at their residence at Beauharnois, where they will have as their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hone, and their three daughters for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Stacey Woods have returned to Toronto from their wedding trip to Bermuda. They will leave shortly to spend the summer in Muskoka. Mrs. Woods is the former Miss Yvonne Ritchie.

Mrs. Arthur B. Colville, her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Ballantyne, of Montreal, were in Toronto to attend the wedding of Miss Virginia Copping, and were the guests of Mrs. Colville's sister, Mrs. Norman Perry.

Mrs. John Holt has returned to Quebec from Victoria, where she spent the past few months.



A COLLECTION OF DAMASCENE GLASS of almost legendary antiquity, found in ruins dating back to the 1st century, B.C., to the 2nd century, A.D. Valued for its rarity and strange opalescent beauty, as well as for the perfection of its proportions. The Seven Seas Gift Shop, The T. Eaton Company, Limited.

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MRS. C. H. E. STEWART, who was Convener of the "Lucky Number" Booth at the Occupational Therapy Street Fair held in Toronto recently. —Photograph by J. Kennedy.

Jack Benny

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- Tutti-frutti—maraschino cherries and other fruits.
- Chocolate—deep-flavoured cooked chocolate.
- Orange Pineapple—crushed oranges and pineapple.



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Slacks, shirts, shorts in flannels, tropical cloths and cotton gabardine in a large range of colours.

Waist measure for slacks, bust measure for shirts.

Sweaters, socks and fascinating kerchiefs.



THE SOCIAL WORLD

BY BERNICE COFFEY

TO HAVE the honor of meeting His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Albert Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood have sent invitations for a garden party to take place at their residence "Glendon Hall," Lawrence Park, on Saturday, June 18, from four to six o'clock.

A FEW of those attending the impressive Sorrel Day service of the Royal Regiment of Toronto Grenadiers at the Fort York Armouries, Sunday, June 4, included: Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Logie Armstrong, Col. and Mrs. R. B. Gibson, Mrs. Harold Mara, Major-Gen. and Mrs. R. Rennie, Major and Mrs. John Duncanson, Major the Rev. and Mrs. Cecil Stuart, Lt.-Col. Baptist Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Housser, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. F. H. Marani, Captain and Mrs. T. B. Colley, Mr. J. A. Kingsmill, Captain and Mrs. L. A. Henderson, Col. Carson McCormack, Captain and Mrs. R. A. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Neelands, Major and Mrs. Walter Nicholls, and many others.

THE Annual Garden Party of The Toronto Cricket Club will be held at Armour Heights, Toronto, on Saturday, June 11. A cricket match between Trinity College School and Ridley College, and tennis finals in the Club tournament, will take place.

LYCEUM Women's Art Association will hold the annual garden party and bridge on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 14.

THE annual distribution of prizes of St. Andrew's College will take place in the assembly hall of the College on Wednesday, June 22, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

MRS. Percy Gardiner of Weston, has lent her residence for a garden party being held under the auspices of the President and Board of Management of the Township of York Cradle-ship Creche, on Wednesday, June 15. In the event of rain, the party will be postponed to the following day.

ST. CATHARINES

HIS Worship Mayor J. D. Wright and Mrs. Wright, Mr. N. J. M. Lockhart and Mrs. Lockhart, Mr. A. J. Haines and Mrs. Haines, have extended their patronage to the Twelfth Annual St. Catharines Horse Show to be held at the grounds of the Riding and Driving Club, St. Catharines, on June 21, 22, 23, and 24. The Honorable Mr. Mitchell F. Hepburn will open the Show on the evening of Tuesday, June 21, in a colorful ceremony. Mrs. George Macnoe and Mrs. Arthur A. Schmon are the co-chairwomen, and the executive is Mr. Arthur A. Schmon. Mr. S. A. Fleming, Mr. J. G. Schiller, Mr. L. W. Zimmerman, Mr. W. E. Newman, Capt. O. G. Campbell, Mr. R. S. Fuller, Mr. E. E. H. Wright, Mrs. C. W. Wadsworth and Miss Marguerite Burch. Mrs. James A. McSloy is Honorary President.

Mrs. H. B. Burgoyne is the convener of the Social Committee which comprises Mr. E. E. H. Wright, Mrs. A. W. Taylor, Mrs. C. Bruce Hill, Mrs. Donald R. MacKay, Mrs. R. S. Cockburn and Mrs. V. Paul MacMahon. The



MISS FLORENCE EATON, daughter of Lady Eaton of Toronto, who was presented at Their Majesties' First Court by her mother. Her gown is turquoise blue organza with a train of turquoise and silver lamé.

—Photograph by Pearl Freeman.

President, Mr. Arthur A. Schmon, and Mrs. Schmon are giving a supper party in the garden of their residence on Yate Street following the Show on the opening night. Mrs. J. P. Porter and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Burgoyne are giving a high tea in Mrs. Porter's beautiful gardens on Hillcrest Ave., and on Thursday evening the executive of the Horse Show is giving a supper dance at the Welland House.

WINNIPEG

BRILLIANT sunshine and cloudless skies greeted the opening day of the racing season this week when an extraordinarily large number attended the mid-week opening at Whittier Park; the usual Directors' Luncheon was held and St. Agnes' Guild was in charge of the arrangements.

Mrs. Gordon Ritchie of Toronto is at present the guest of Mrs. A. J. Andrews, having recently visited Mrs. R. R. Counsell. She has been much entertained ever since her arrival here a week or so ago. Mrs. Andrews had a luncheon; Mrs. R. R. Collard a luncheon at the Country Club; Mrs. S. M. Webb and Mrs. F. J. Walker are combining and giving a cocktail party for Mrs. Ritchie at the former's home; Mrs. Archie Duncan was a tea hostess and Mrs. Andrew Milligan was also a luncheon hostess.

Miss Eleanor Echlin, whose marriage to Mr. John Moss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Moss, is to take place on June 11, is being very much entertained. Mrs. J. Y. Reid had a delightful tea one day this week when the gardens of this attractive manège were looking beautiful with their wealth of lilacs. Mrs. R. W. Paterson and her daughter, Mrs. Tarr, entertained for Miss Echlin at a kitchen shower. Mrs. J. O'Donnell was also a tea hostess.

Mrs. M. C. Gilmour entertained at the tea hour in honor of her niece Miss Betty Holden, a June bride and Mrs. D. M. Halliday, of Ottawa, who has arrived to attend her sister's wedding.

Announcements

MARRIAGES

FORBES-CARTER — On Saturday, June 4th, 1938, at Knox College Chapel, by Rev. F. G. Vesey, Marjorie Isabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Carter, to Edward Colin Forbes, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. Stanley Forbes of Ottawa.

DEATHS

DANA—Denison D., died suddenly on Sunday, June 5th, at his home in Englewood, N.J., dearly beloved husband of Marguerite Dana.

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LAKE MUSKOKA
Beaumaris, Ontario

ding. Mrs. Harry Grundy was also a tea hostess in Miss Holden's honor. Mrs. W. H. Collum has left for New York where she will visit Mr. and Mrs. Richard Windatt.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Searle of Minneapolis spent the week-end in town to greet Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leach on their return from abroad. Mrs. Stewart Searle entertained at dinner in their joint honor.

Mrs. Gerald Pearson was a tea hostess this week when Mrs. William Chandler and Mrs. F. G. Belcher presided over the teas.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moss are arriving shortly from Sapaw to attend the marriage of their son, John to Miss Eleanor Echlin.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Smith and Mr. James Carruthers spent a few days at the Lake of the Woods. Mrs. G. W. Allan has opened her camp down there and has as her guest Mrs. Fred Bawlt.

Miss Patricia Murphy, who has been attending Miss Spence's school in New York, has sailed to spend the next few months abroad. Mrs. W. A. Murphy who has been in Honolulu flew to New York to bid her daughter bon voyage.

Mrs. Hugh Philipps invited a few friends in to tea to welcome Mrs. John Gunn home after her trip to London. A number of guests went on from the races. Mrs. R. J. Leach was there looking very smart in beige. She is leaving next week to spend the summer in Metis.

Mrs. Charles F. Pentland, Mrs. Douglas McMurray and Mrs. D. Boyce Sprague left this week by motor for Cobourg where they will attend the graduation exercises of Hatfield Girl's School. Miss Christine Pentland and Miss Boyce Sprague will be among the graduates.

Mrs. William E. Russell is leaving shortly for the East and is sailing July 1 on the Empress of Australia to spend the summer in England.

WEDDINGS

TORONTO

Barker-Riley—On Saturday, June 4, at St. James' Cathedral, Dorothy May, daughter of the Dean of Toronto and Mrs. C. E. Riley, and Dr. Arthur Edward Barker, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Barker.

Proctor-McPhedran—On Saturday, June 4, at Bishop Strachan School Chapel, Barbara Livingstone, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Fletcher McPhedran, and Mr. Albert Courtney Proctor, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor.

Foot-Plaxton—On Saturday, June 4, at Grace Church-on-the-Hill, Eldred Kathleen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon Plaxton, and Mr. Alan Freeland Foot, son of Mr. Foot, and the late John James Foot of Toronto, formerly of London, Ont.

White-Topping—On Saturday, June 4, at St. Paul's Anglican Church, Dr. Agnes Helen White Topping, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. White of Chislehurst, England, and Mr. Remington White, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur V. White.

Shortly-Lavelle—On Saturday, June 4, at Christ Church, Alfreda Bevvitt, daughter of Mrs. Lavelle and the late John Lavelle, and Mr. John Benjamin Shortly, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Shortly.

MONTREAL

Kenny-Gracy—On Saturday, June 4, at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Elizabeth Rider, daughter of Mrs. Gracy and the late Major Leonard Rider Gracy, of Montclair, N.J., and Mr. Thomas Ramsey Kenny, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Frederick Kenny, of Buckingham, Que.

Gratias-Plaunt—On Saturday, June 4, at Dominion-Douglas Church, Elizabeth Constance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Plaunt, to Dr. Orvald Arthur Gratias, of Montreal, son of Mrs. Gratias and the late O. A. Gratias of Kinistino, Sask.



MISS EVELYN EATON, daughter of Lady Eaton, who was presented at Their Majesties' First Court by her mother. Her Court gown is of pale orchid organza trimmed with narrow pipings of silver lamé with train of orchid and silver.

—Photograph by Pearl Freeman.

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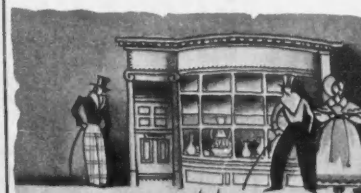
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—Ports of Call

BY MATTHEW TRILL

ROAD TO YESTERDAY

TO LIVE in the Province of Quebec is to live under a spell. The cosmopolitan Montrealer, for example, will resent this suggestion. Nevertheless, the streets which he designates as "East" and "West" lie almost due North and South; the sun sets over what he calls "the North End"; and Montreal West is nearly due South. In fact, Montreal is probably more "turned round" than any other large city in the world. It is almost 90° wrong according to the compass. And nobody cares, and nobody would dream of changing.

If this bland disregard for obvious facts indicates anything, it indicates that, in Quebec, less obvious facts are regarded as more important. Montreal is thus extraordinarily twisted according to the map because it is still oriented to the river which gave it birth. So is the whole Province. For some hidden reason, everyone in Quebec likes to think of the St. Lawrence as flowing East whereas, past Montreal, it flows North.

Quebec lives under the spell of its river, and under the spell of Yesterday. In spite of geography, the Quebecois thinks of the St. Lawrence as flowing East because he likes to think of it as a road pointing straight to the Old Country. Mentally he has never emigrated.

So, walking with one hand in that of Yesterday, he is not obsessed with the New World's strident insistence to grasp the obtrusive facts of Today.

He is not self-conscious about it. Indeed, he is not conscious about it at all. He goes his own way. And this attitude, illustrated by the designation of Montreal's streets, is still more true of those who live outside the city limits.

TO TAKE another illustration—and they might be multiplied indefinitely from all over the Province: The Montrealer is proud of Mount Royal. He may not go there; but he will tell visitors that they must. He may explain, if he has ever heard, that it is the largest natural park within any city limits in North America. And, though he is probably too proud to boast, he may add that no park has finer views of, as Jacques Cartier put it, "so splendid a panorama of thirty leagues radius," with the river curving away like a silent, silver road. But he will not make his park accessible to visitors with boulevards, or with permission to drive automobiles over it. He likes it to remain as it has always been. He puts a vast cross upon its crest, as he puts crosses on his other high places. No one can see it blazing against the night sky without being reminded that the blood still flows which founded Montreal as a City of God and carried the cross up the river through incredible hardships to the heart of a heathen continent.

So the Quebecois is not circumscribed by Today. He looks back to a glittering past and forward to an infinite future. And, between these two, he goes his own way pleasantly. In the street car, he touches his hat when he passes a church and he does not look around to see if someone is laughing at him. In the country, he builds a shrine on the edge of his farm for the consolation of all who pass. And, if he feels like decorating the plaster of his house with pieces of broken looking-glass, he does so and makes no bones about it.

He feels no need to beg strangers to confirm him in his ways by their admiration for his Yesterdays. Notre Dame de Bonsecours, for instance, is one of the quaintest of Quebec's innumerable ancient shrines; but he does not tout it. Its site was deeded by Maisonneuve, founder of Montreal. It stands, blessing the harbour, a stone's throw from where visitors land. It is dedicated to the sailors on that river. Their miniature craft, tokens of gratitude, hang suspended from its fine ceiling and twinkle with votive candles.

Quebec does not go in for museum pieces. Its antiques are still in use. Its Yesterdays are too deeply ingrained in its being to need artificial stimulus.

And all this is very restful to the visitor who, for fifty weeks in

the year, has had to wrestle with the demands of Today and the imponderable menace of Tomorrow. Yesterday is so delightfully static. There is nothing to be done about it, nothing that can be done. It says, "After all, why fuss?" Not inspiring, perhaps, to go and get; but a needed sedative in an age when Today is too strident and Tomorrow too burdensome.

Is not this why one goes (or went) to Europe? Quebec has not consciously cultivated Europe; it still is Europe. It sits by the side of its river, thinks of it as leading straight there, and lets the world go by—not enviously, not sarcastically, just placidly, like its river.

The river is majestic, unchanging, unchangeable. Above Montreal, it plunges in mighty cataracts. You descend them no faster than you descend the centuries to the broad, cool seaway which, for all its tranquillity, is always alive with "Pin-flats" moving under brown sails, and ocean liners, and snub-nosed tramp steamers from the ports of all the world. From Lake Ontario, through the Thousand Islands, over the cascades, the St. Lawrence is an international problem. Below the Lachine Rapids, it is a lane of the ocean bearing every flag between green fields where cattle graze and the habitant pursues his father's way.

Montreal is a port of blended contrasts, French and English, ancient and modern. Quebec City is a pile of history. Tadoussac is history slumbering in the arms of legend. To ascend the Saguenay is to be back among the weird.

So, to travel down the St. Lawrence from the cities of the plain is to bathe in the benison of the past—not a past of ruins but a past that lives on, not a survival but an adaptation—life in a slower tempo and a different key. The Old World on the threshold of the New. A soothing and refreshing change.

THE world grows older and more leisured as the boat glides, insensibly as time, below the Thousand Islands which the Indians called The Garden of the Great Spirit. They retain something of that eerie loveliness which suggests those fugitive graces which have always been just beyond human grasp and which seem more elusive than ever in a mechanized new world.

The slow grain boats, tankers, general freighters pass in a silence which is slightly mystic after the clatter and bombast of the railway. Then the river, ever widening, cooled by the ocean's breezes long before its waters are mingled at Three Rivers with the tide. . . You may dance or dream; but you must be very deeply immersed in the Present if you do not feel the spell of the Past before you reach Quebec.

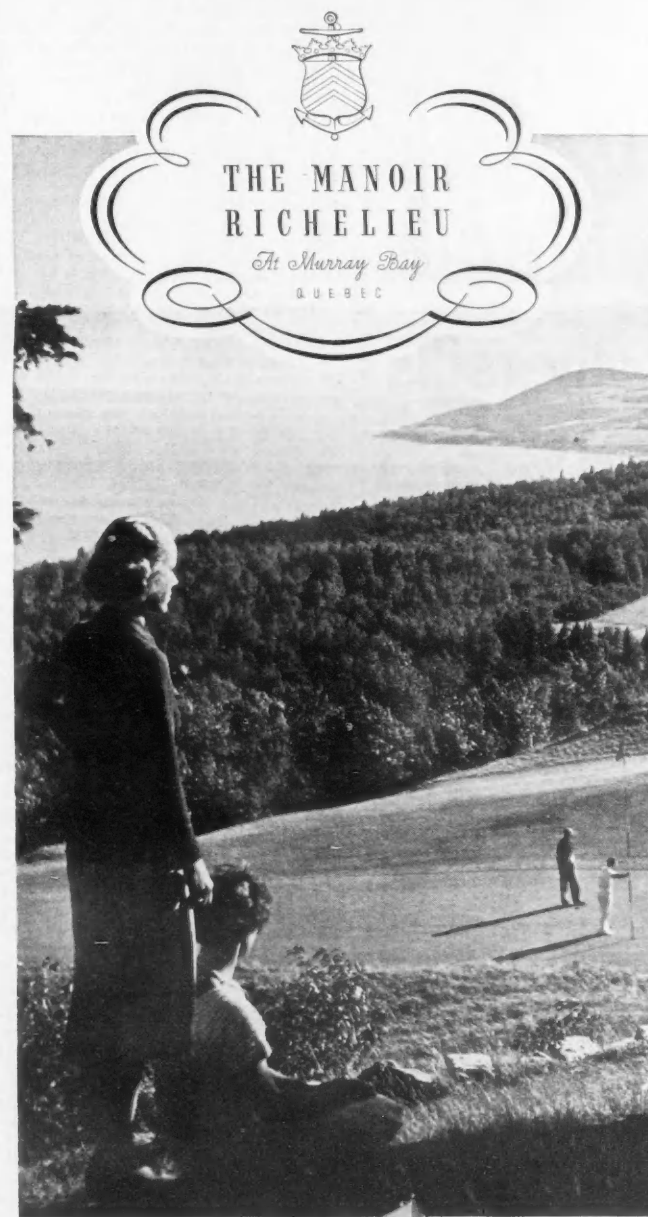
Beyond the last surprising bridge, it greets you in muted but not minor strains. Cowled monks and hooded nuns. . . tales of the heroic dead, the great and the small, monuments to plumed makers of history and legends to humbler folk, songs for those who just paddled canoes. . . The night grows witchy under the northern stars flecked with the shifting colors of the polar lights. It was on such nights as these, or under the polished brilliance of the winter, that legends and chansons began.

The Indians say that at Tadoussac, Place of Monumental Sands, red man and white man met when Atlantis was a continent, not an ocean bed. Here Basque fishermen called long before adventure to search for the passage to Cathay. The Indians told them that the fabulous kingdom of Saguenay lay through the frowning mountain gateway which was floored with a bottomless river. The Saguenay was a by-way of lost hopes until modern science made it a highway to a new industrial empire of the North.

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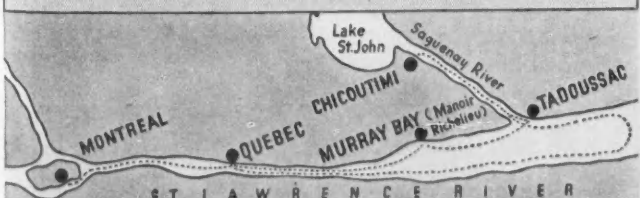
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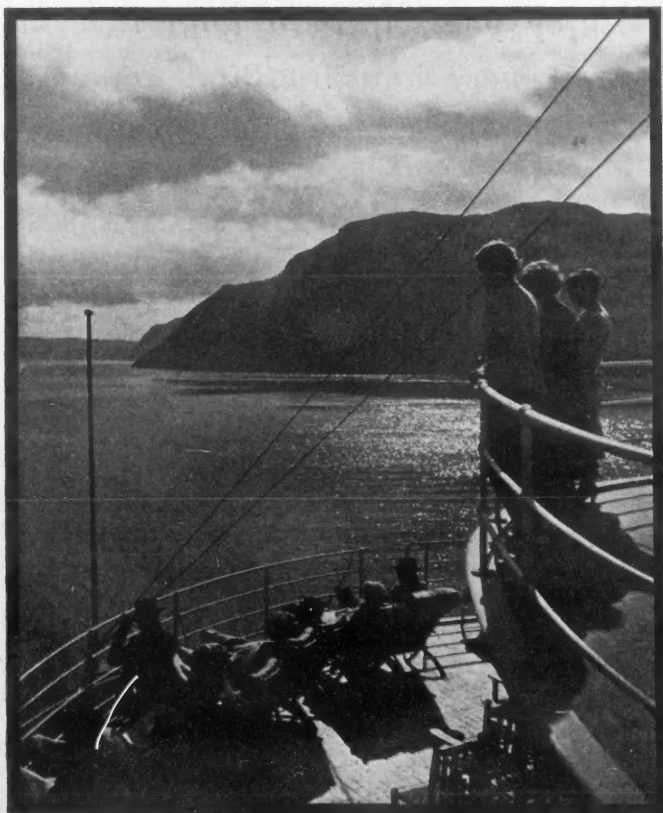
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THE SAGUENAY, on the road to yesterday, in Old Quebec, once thought a route to China, is more than a river, it is an experience.

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—London Letter

"BETTER NOW THAN 1940"

London, May 23

THE public mood at the moment here in England is decidedly pessimistic—relieved only by even more acute anxieties about the Australian cricket team walking off with the Ashes, and the American golfers putting the Walker Cup back in the same old bag and taking it home again. Anyway, there is nothing like one worry to drive another out. The only consoling reflection is that modern Europe, as in Prof. Mahaffy's description of Ireland, is a land where the unexpected always happens and the inevitable hardly ever does.

As to whether or not this country would plunge into a European war on the side of France, there seems to be very little doubt that it would. Mr. Chamberlain has made this as clear as could be expected of a British Prime Minister, not at all given to uttering threats, or even to stating what British policy would be in a hypothetical case—stating it in public, that is. Privately, as between government and government, he has probably made it a lot stronger.

Not to go into the struggle would, in fact, be a violation of traditional British foreign policy, which has nearly always been based—no matter what large humanitarian reasons might be given for it—on the "balance of power." This country will never tolerate a boss in Europe, if it can prevent it. That is why it fought Phillip II in the great days of Spain, why it fought Louis XIV. and Napoleon, and the Kaiser. And that is why it will fight Hitler, if and when the time comes—not from affection and sympathy for France or Czechoslovakia or anyone else.

There is a military expert with whom I have an occasional chance to discuss these things—usually in the intervals of laying down a barrage of divots. I asked him what he thought of the likelihood of war.

"Better now than in 1940," was his terse and rather hard-boiled way of putting it. "We're not ready, but neither are they. The conditions now are about as favorable as they are likely to be." But then war is a business with these chaps.

If this is the view of those higher up, it may help to explain the sudden stiffening of the British and French attitude. Oh, well, we shall see what we shall see. In the meantime, the real menace to British peace of mind is Don Bradman. It's hell the way that boy is knocking up the centuries!

NOT often, even in this land of vast estates, is it given to one man to sell half a city, as the Marquis of Bute has just done down in Cardiff. The deal includes a large portion of Cardiff docks, big agricultural areas around the city, parts of the town of Penarth, and a number of neighboring villages. It also includes some 20,000 houses, over 1,000 shops, 250 "pubs," and several theatres and cinemas. But these, of course, are mere details, odds and ends thrown in as makeweight.

No information has yet been given out as to the name of the purchaser (probably a syndicate) or the price. But the capital value of the sites, properties, and buildings involved is put at £20,000,000, so the cheque should be quite a handsome one. Everyone is modestly reticent about it—especially with all those Treasury officials sleuthing around.

Whatever may be said in favor of one man owning half a country—which does at least help to preserve ancient amenities and prevent reckless and unsightly exploitation—there seems very little to be said for letting one man own half a city. A city is a place where you want development and exploitation, and the hand of the hereditary landlord is too apt to be raised as a "Stop" signal to advancement. The city is hardly more than a tenant.

There is thus good reason for regarding this particular transfer with equanimity. It is likely to be for the good of Cardiff, even though the Butes are known to have been excellent landlords. They are indeed largely responsible for Cardiff's present prosperity and importance.

It was the second Marquis of Bute who foresaw the great possibilities of Cardiff as a port, and in 1830 obtained the first Act for the construction of a dock. And Cardiff has gratefully commemorated his name all about the city. But Cardiff has outgrown even the most efficient and benevolent tutelage, and this recent change of ownership seems, on the face of it, to be a wise and timely one. Not too bad for the Marquis either, in all probability!

TALKING of landed possessions and such, how would you like to own an island, and be lord of all you survey, and not always have people dropping in on you and taking up your time and drinking your booze? How would



THE SEASON'S WHIM for many details is obvious in the navy blue suit, a French original, with its use of double linked buttons down the front, high scalloped pockets and polka dot scarf and gloves. The hat is navy blue formosa and is a Descat interpretation.

—Photograph courtesy Creeds Limited.

you like to be able to go about in any old clothes you chose—or none at all, if you preferred it that way? How, in fact, would you like to be a sort of Robinson Crusoe, with or without Man Fridays or Girl Fridays and all that?

There are, I know, a good many Canadians who gratify the island-complex down around Gananoque or up in Georgian Bay or in other similarly picturesque and suitable places. But then islands in Canada are cheap, easily get-at-able, and so numerous as almost to be beyond count.

What I hadn't realized is that islands are so plentiful around the coasts of Britain—there are about 6,000, I gather—and that there is a really brisk trade in them. People seem to like owning them and living on them, even though in a good many cases it may mean being cut off from the mainland for weeks at a time, with the wind and the waves raging about the place.

Just to give you some idea of what the gales can be like, there is an island up near Lewis, the Flannans, where all the three lighthouse men mysteriously disappeared some years ago. The explanation finally arrived at was that they had been blown into the sea—blown right off the place!

Fortunately not all British islands are of this rugged and breezy character. There is, for instance, Brownsea Island in Poole Harbor, the famous yachting resort. It is so attractive and convenient and luxuriously equipped that it sold for £127,000—which seems quite a lot of money to pay for an island of a dozen acres or so.

There are, in fact, all sorts of

islands at all sorts of prices. You can buy one for as little as £100, or you can, like Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the novelist, go and buy Herm out in the Channel for a good many thousands. But he isn't living there now. Perhaps he felt himself crowded and jostled by the shipping. Anyway, he now lives up on Barra in the Hebrides—a really delightful place, however wild and bleak it may sound.

In the old days the smaller islands around the coast were occupied, if inhabited at all, by poor devils of peasants toiling from morning till night to drag a bare living from the hostile seas or the harsh and reluctant land, and hovering most of the time on the very edge of starvation. Gradually they had to give up the bitter struggle, and in a good many cases were compelled to leave because of the danger and difficulty of the periodical rescues that had to be effected.

Now their places are being taken by people who have the money to make the islands habitable, and who don't need to live there when the living isn't safe and good. In 1936 some twenty-odd islands were sold, and all at very good prices. And the demand was much greater than the supply.

After all, this is an island race. Besides, if there is any place where an Englishman's passion for privacy can really be assuaged, it is surely on a big rock two or three miles out in the Atlantic or the North Sea. You can defy almost anything there—except the toothache or delirium tremens. Such an island may be a great place to get tight on, but not to have something pink with green eyes chasing you around the cliffs.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 11, 1938

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

IS REAL RECOVERY IMPOSSIBLE AT PRESENT?

Whether Transient or Lasting, the Current Reaction Fails to Follow Standard Form, and May Be Ascribed to Blighting Effect of Socialist Policy on Trade and Industry

BY WILLIAM WESTON

A FEW days ago there was held in St. Louis a convention of some 1,200 members of the National Association of Purchasing Agents,—key men in leading concerns of the United States, which nation incidentally does nearly half the buying of the raw materials and equipment available on the world markets. They discussed purchasing procedure, which of course is their own particular function in business. But they also had to devote some attention to the general trend, and the reports presented provide an up-to-date summary on actual business conditions. Comparing the first quarter of 1938 with the first quarter of 1937, the volume of business of various concerns showed serious declines. A Canadian who was present states that the worst was a decrease of 98 per cent, which is about all that a decrease could be. The best he could recall was a decrease of 30 per cent. Three days a week seemed to be the limit of operations.

Call it recession, depression, or what we will, these are current facts of business which can not be ignored. And granting that American business is subject to sharp fluctuations, it is big enough in the world's affairs to carry many other countries, including Canada, into a severe slump.

The purchasing agents discovered in their own profession a trend which is significant of the times. This is "reciprocal" buying. One buyer, in a discussion with a steel salesman, declared himself out of the market. But, on second thought, he asked if some new business would help a third firm which he mentioned. On being assured that it would, he placed an order, "because we sell to them." A banker refused a temporary loan until he learned that some brick was required. "All right," he stated, "if you will purchase the brick from—company, we will extend you the credit." No doubt this banker expected to get his money right back from the debtor brick concern. These are small and regrettable practices in a market which has prided itself on efficiency. When business is governed by considerations of reciprocity, when buying is intended to stimulate sales or collections rather than to secure needed goods at the lowest price, then the morale of business declines. We get back to barter, and quotas, which are the bane of international commerce today.

WHAT has happened to American business during the past twelve months? A year ago there was nothing in the wind except labor troubles which themselves were an offshoot of business recovery. Boosting of wages to artificial levels may be a factor, but not a big enough one to create this extreme reaction.

The business indexes, while unfavorable, do not show quite as bad a situation as was reflected by the purchasing agents. At least they are still well above the 1932-33 low points, while the declines mentioned above, on the other hand, are as abrupt as any encountered in the big depression. Possibly we are merely dealing with the particular complex of the buyers, who are entitled to be a pessimistic lot. But they are accurate as to their facts, and they never are proud of declines which occur in their own concerns. So that the situation merits further consideration.

If this is a real depression, then it lacks some of the customary earmarks. As pointed out in an article in SATURDAY NIGHT last week, credit expansion followed by dear money has always been regarded as essential factors in bringing on a depression. We had the former only in small degree, and the latter not at all, in the partial recovery of 1935-37. We had some over-buying in the commodity rise, but not enough to bring financial trouble or to require more than a few months liquidation. But the business decline which started about last September continued prominent through the first quarter of 1938, if we accept the evidence of the purchasing agents.

It has been true that, while each rise and fall in business follows the common pattern in its fundamentals, the peculiarities or external evidences vary from one cycle to another. Thus one boom may concentrate on real estate, another on the stock market, and a third on manufacturing. Similarly in the ebbs we have had emphasis on mines, or on utilities, or on industries; sometimes we have financial panic, while at other times there is merely a long slow decline.

Business today, and banking as well, is characterized by a highly liquid condition. All the necessary housecleaning, and probably enough capital reorganization, took place in the late depression. The average concern which survives in business today can continue to hang on. But it is a dog's-life existence, because there is little business and little profit. We have gone through the wringer, we hope, but we are still looking for something to do.

These facts appear to make a standard or model depression impossible. The stock market is typical. There is no desire to buy stocks, nor is there any need for selling them; consequently there is no important trend to the market. Prices merely ease lower or higher, in a day to day drift. There is not the volume that brings a main trend. And even stock exchange seats have lost that proportion of their value which represented hope for the future.

The precepts of the past do not exhaust all points for consideration, however. May we not have created for ourselves a political depression, and find in hostility to capitalism the key to what is going on now? If so, it is a most damning indictment of the current political trend, which, while discouraging every effort to revive business by normal means, still falls back

on the results of the past in its effort to justify itself.

PUMP-PRIMING, as practised in the United States, is nothing more than borrowing the capital accumulations of the past in order to spend currently. Armament in Great Britain takes a big slice out of both capital and current accounts to put into fleeting though possibly wise assets. Throughout the whole period from 1930 to 1938, covering

the big depression and the subsequent recovery, the outstanding feature was the organization of relief as a large-scale public business, supplemented by old-age pensions, mothers' allowances, workmen's compensation, minimum wages and other devices which have the effect of penalizing the thrifty. By the same token, we may have these trends projected into the future to give us something new in the way of a depression—one in which every main factor of the business world is ripe for recovery, but everything in the political world insists on stagnation.

(Continued on Page 23)



THE ENEMIES BEHIND

WAR CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH

BY ISABEL PATERSON

THE U.S. Senate Military Affairs Committee has brought out in definite form a proposal which has been floating in the air for years. It recommends conscription of wealth in case of war. One may believe that the committee honestly does think what it says: "The surest way to prevent the United States from being drawn into war is to draft money as well as man power."

Senator Josh Lee, of Oklahoma, is the author of the bill. It requires that in event of war a census of wealth shall be taken. Then any one possessed of \$1,000 or more would have to buy long-term bonds to a prescribed amount. The committee says: "When the financial tycoons and large manufacturers realize that they will have to lend the bulk of the money necessary to finance the next war at low interest they will hesitate to use the forces at their command to propagandize the general public into war hysteria." That sounds splendid.

IT DOES not appear that the bill will come up immediately. That is well, for it deserves leisurely examination. There seems to be something missing. A mere trifle; nothing but the major premise. The fact is that war always does conscript wealth. No modern war is possible without a continuous preliminary draft of money for armaments. Every Liberty bond issued was simply a post-dated conscription of wealth. Curiously, most people did not realize it. They assumed the bonds would be paid when due, but it did not occur to them that they would be doing the paying.

True, the incidence of this form of conscription

is not likely to be equal. Though the country as a whole must be poorer at the end of a war, certain persons may be richer. But this new plan will not prevent that, either. It starts from scratch, with no reference to the finish.

The objection has already been made that net wealth is difficult to estimate. The committee brushes such considerations aside. Possibly the committee is willing to do the estimating and take its own word. The proposed levy rises to 75 per cent on "net wealth above \$100,000,000." Obviously such sums could not be paid over in cash. So that can only mean outright confiscation of corporation assets regardless of their actual ownership by bondholders and stockholders, who would likewise be assessed on their holdings as personal property.

Let that rest for the moment. The object of such wholesale confiscation, as explained by its proponents, is to "establish the principle that dollars are no more valuable than the life of a mother's son."

Here is the assumption that the moneyed group wants war.

Does it? Money is afraid of war. It bolts like a rabbit from war. The first thing any government does while declaring war is to embargo real money, if there is any loose, to stop it from leaving the country.

LET US concentrate on the principle, which few will dispute, that lives are more valuable than money. Will not the double threat keep every one disposed toward peace?

Now we come to it. To make such a threat it is

(Continued on Page 25)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY TREND of stock prices and business, under Dow's Theory, turned upward in the summer of 1932. During the course of the recovery movement, there have been three setbacks, or corrections, the last of which, more substantial than the two preceding, got under way in March, 1937. Like the other two, there is no present reason to assume that the last setback, while more prolonged and severe, is other than an interruption, to be followed, in due course, by the attainment of new high levels for the entire movement from 1932.

THE INTERMEDIATE TREND of stock prices was signalled as downward on April 7, 1937. The down-movement has carried, to date, to March 31, 1938. Joint penetration, by the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, on current weakness, of the March 31 lows, would reconfirm the movement as downward. Reversal of this trend to an upward direction would be signalled, however, if the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, prior to violation of the March 31 support points, decisively penetrate their rally peaks of early April.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT. Over the current week the market has displayed a rallying tendency but volumes, on such price improvement, have not attained the vigor characteristic of a real turn-about. Neither has the rail list participated to any appreciable degree in the current buoyancy. Should both the Dow-Jones rail and industrial averages, over the week or two ahead, plot an upward zigzag pattern, the outlook, as discussed above, will have (Continued on Page 26)



THE Dominion government is to spend \$40,000,000 on "work-creating projects," and, with the co-operation of the provinces, is to advance \$30,000,000 to municipalities for municipal "self-liquidating projects." It is also planning to do something more to stimulate house building, presumably through a widening of its guarantees on mortgage loans. The government will also apparently do a considerable amount of spending on war preparedness. Compared with the United States, where they talk in billions rather than millions, this does not sound very large, but it is a lot for Canada. Government work-creating projects are generally unproductive and sometimes a total loss, and municipal self-liquidating projects occasionally fail to make good on the liquidating. Does Ottawa really believe that all these outlays are necessary, or has it merely succumbed to pressure?

SURELY no one really believes nowadays that any nation can spend its way back to prosperity, least of all Mr. King. The history of public spending programs everywhere (not only in the United States, though that is the prize example) shows that governmental expenditures will not halt or reverse a downturn in production and trade when that downturn is pronounced. The most they do is to provide temporary alleviation, at the price of a long-term addition to the public debt and burden of taxes that outweighs (and usually very considerably) the immediate benefits received.

IN THE present case the benefits, such as they are, can not be immediate, since all the projects will take time to plan and carry out. It is likely to be several months before there is any reflection in public purchasing power, and that may be too late to be of any consequence. It's the United States situation that is mainly influencing Canadian conditions, and even the pessimists are admitting the probability of resumption of recovery there before next winter. And anyway we need new industries much more than we need new post-offices and bridges. The government might have put the money into private hands by cutting taxation, and then it would really have been used productively. The great need everywhere is more activity in private enterprise.

THE evils attendant upon government spending are very plain in the United States. There government spending carried business recovery along until the administration became fearful of inflation. It stopped spending, and the recovery collapsed. Now it is to spend again, on a bigger scale than ever—not because it believes in the efficacy of this, but because it knows nothing else to do. The trouble now is to find things to spend money on. But there is an election in November and the politicians love power, so more billions will be spent somehow and the "have-nots" will again be provided for at the expense of the "haves." Of course, the process can not be continued for ever. The trouble is that the "have-nots" steadily increase in number; the "haves" decrease.

RUMOR persists that there is to be another rise in the price of gold, though officials in Washington who are supposed to represent the administration viewpoint say there is nothing in it—now. But London has the rumor too, and presumably Washington and London would act together in view of their co-operation in exchange stabilization. And both are very anxious to raise commodity prices—to stabilize them at higher levels, particularly Washington. While past experience does not seem to suggest that raising the price of gold again would necessarily bring about a similar rise in commodity prices, the Washington administration might be willing to try it in view of the failure of production restriction schemes to do the job. Presumably the new price would be \$41.34 per ounce (twice the old \$20.67 price), as Roosevelt had authority from Congress to take it to that figure when he made it \$35. Or it might be something between.

SUCH a step would, of course, be very bullish as regards our gold mining industry. Besides increasing the profit margin of present producing mines, it would bring into production many properties now on or below the profit border-line. It would also lengthen the life of existing mines, by increasing available ore. Prospecting would be stimulated. And the operation of new mines would mean increased employment, more business for the producers of mining equipment, and a widened demand for transportation and power. Canada, then, might well welcome another rise in the price of gold, the gold mining industry occupying a very important place in the country's economic life. But there is another side to it, not so obvious. A rise in the price of gold (if it does what is expected of it) means a decline in the purchasing power of money. That would penalize all recipients of fixed incomes, whether derived from salaries or wages, insurance policies, annuities, mortgage or bond interest. And one inflationary step tends to lead to another. Where would it end? However, it's all just a rumor. A year or two ago it was widely rumored that the price of gold was to be cut.

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ELECTRIC POWER

ELECTRIC power is playing an increasing part in the development of Canadian manufactures and mining. The Dominion is richly endowed with water powers which supply the preponderant part of the electric energy produced, and these resources have played a prominent rôle in attracting manufactures to Canada. A large central electric station industry has been built up, which supplies energy for the operation of many branches of manufacture, both for power and light and as an element in the processes of production. Large electric power installations have also been developed in a number of industries, notably pulp and paper.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

CANADIAN CANNERS 2ND PREFERRED

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you please give me some information on a stock which I own? It is the 2nd preferred of Canadian Canners which I bought when they started to pay dividends last year. I am not particularly worried about it except that I happened to look at a list of quotations lately and saw that the yield was 7.5 per cent. Does this mean danger and should I get out of the stock?

—R. W. E., Windsor, Ont.

I understand that sales volume for Canadian Canners has been holding up very well so far in the current fiscal year—roughly on the same levels as last year. In addition, export business is developing very nicely and it has been suggested, although not confirmed, that the British market might widen considerably in the near future. The company's general position is satisfactory, crop prospects are excellent and in all probability inventory—which was quite high at the close of the last fiscal year—will be materially reduced before the completion of this year's pack.

While there has been no official statement with regard to dividend prospects, I think it is reasonable to assume continuance of the current 60 cent annual rate on the 2nd preferred, in view of the excellent margin of earnings over requirements in the last two years. It is true that there was no dividend distribution on this issue in the period between July, 1935 and July, 1937 but in the meantime the company has effected large savings through rearrangement of its capital structure and the benefits of these are now being felt, especially with regard to the junior securities. In the fiscal year ended February 28, 1938, Canadian Canners reported net income of \$723,028 as against \$665,319 in the previous year, or the equivalent of \$1.46 per share on the convertible preferred as against \$1.30 in the previous year, these figures being without consideration of the participating feature of the common stock. The previous record, as you doubtless know, has been quite erratic, which serves to remove the 2nd preferred from the investment classification; in 1936, per share was 19 cents; in 1935 a deficit of 15 cents; in 1934, earnings of 30 cents; in 1933, 19 cents; in 1932, a deficit of \$1.04, and in 1931, earnings of 93 cents.

The last balance sheet (Feb. 28, 1938) shows total current assets of \$6,296,870, of which, however, inventory was \$5,558,715, against total current liabilities of \$1,474,739. Net working capital at \$4,822,131 compared with \$4,528,785 at the close of the previous year. Equity per share on the convertible preferred was \$12.48 as against \$11.41 a year earlier and current quotations of 8 (high for this year was 9 and low 6 1/4). Other notable achievements during the year consisted of reducing funded debt by \$180,000, increasing depreciation reserve by \$325,000 and adding to properties in the amount of \$300,000.

As to the current outlook, domestic consumption this year will be directly affected by general conditions prevailing and there are already some signs of unsettlement in certain areas. On the other hand the general outlook for the country is far from gloomy, particularly in Western Canada. Given a good crop and fair prices the Prairie Provinces will once more become important consumers; in general natural conditions appear favorable with the only trouble existing in the financial and industrial set-up. Certainly I see nothing at the present time to warrant the sale of Canners 2nd preferred.

MINING STOCKS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Being a constant reader of your paper I would appreciate any information and advice you can give at the present time regarding certain mining stocks which were bought some time ago when prices were at much higher levels than at present, and would like your opinion as to whether among this group there are any which it would be advisable to double up on in order to reduce the average cost per share: Albany River, Madsen Red Lake, Jellicoe, Laguna, Halliwell. I enclose fee to cover additional inquiries.

—F. L., Halifax, N.S.

As a rule I do not consider it is always the best policy to buy more stock to reduce your average, rather preferring to buy other mining stocks thus diversifying your portfolio and adding to your profit chances. However, I think you might be well advised to add to your holdings in Albany River and Madsen Red Lake at prevailing prices.

Underground development at Albany River is at the present time handicapped by a shortage of power but it is expected this situation will shortly be back to normal. Development recently has been concentrated on the 500 and 625-foot levels with a view to establishing tonnage in the main orebody. Other promising ore chances are awaiting investigation. On the 500-foot horizon combined ore lengths of around 150 feet have been proven west of the shaft, with values averaging close to \$20, while on the 625-foot level a 70-foot length was opened, grading better than \$12, over two feet, before the fault was encountered. Combined lengths of 350-feet, averaging \$16.50 across 40 inches have been proven on the 375-foot level. New ore has been indicated in drilling to the north from the west drift on the 625-foot level and values are said to run \$10 to \$15 across three to four feet.

At Madsen Red Lake all efforts are being concentrated on construction of the 300-ton mill and preparing underground for production by the end of August. The company is fully financed for this work and still retains a good treasury share position. While running a raise above the second level some very high grade ore was encountered and is being bagged. This indicates that the grade of \$6.23 estimated for the 321,000 tons of ore developed above the 350-foot level will likely be increased. Once production commences and development to a depth of 500 feet is started, it is anticipated a further important ore tonnage will be opened up.

Underground development is proceeding steadily at Jellicoe with drifting east on the first and second levels showing further ore lengths, with average grade between \$12 and \$15 across approximately four feet. On the first level combined ore lengths are around 400 feet with the above grade across five to six feet. It will be sometime before it will be possible to fully correlate the various ore sections to allow of an estimate of tonnage and average

grade. Much promising ground remains to be explored, and drilling from underground to the north of the present workings to explore the favorable iron formation is now under way.

The situation at Laguna Gold Mines was fully dealt with in the April 30th issue. This company is expected to pay its initial dividend shortly. Production is around \$45,000 a month and about a third of this is operating profit. Ore reserves are equal to or greater than when milling commenced and more ore than was estimated at the start has been milled to date.

Halliwell Gold Mines is assisting in financing a larger development program at Morris Kirkland Mines through an option on 1,350,000 shares of the reorganized company, at prices ranging from 15 to 60 cents per share. It remains to be seen just how profitable this venture will be. It is possible that new ore will be encountered as a consequence of the additional finances. No new development or exploration is proceeding at present at the Halliwell property but it is reported arrangements are being made with Arntfield Gold Mines to mill the ore broken last month in workings on the 350-foot level.

FOUNDATION COMPANY

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I own some of the common stock of the Foundation Company of Canada and I would be very grateful for some information about this company. I see that the stock is now selling around 11 and I remember that last year it was up as high as 28. Is there anything wrong just now? You know we didn't get dividends for quite a few years but they started in last year again and I thought the company was doing much better. Can you tell me something about recent earnings and dividends and whether or not you think I should hang on to this stock? Thanks.

—J. S. B., Montreal, Que.

I see no reason for disposing of Foundation Company common at current levels of 11 which compare with a high of 15 1/2 and a low of 8 1/4 for this year. As a matter of fact the company's report for the year ended April 30 last should be along about the end of this month and it is authoritatively understood that it should make quite satisfactory reading for shareholders. Not only is it expected that earnings should substantially exceed the 58 cents reported in the previous year, but the company has already declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable on June 30. You will recall that the disbursement of a similar amount in December of last year was the first payment to holders of the \$4,600 no-par-value capital stock outstanding, since 1934.

Foundation Company of Canada which is one of the largest units in the general contracting field in Canada is naturally subject to the trends in the construction industry but in recent years it has been more fortunate than a number of its competitors. The company recently completed work on the large Baie Comeau development for the Ontario Paper Company, an exceedingly profitable undertaking, and more important, it has since secured a number of other important engagements. Among these may be noted the Alexandria Pier at Montreal involving some \$500,000; a wharf at Arvida for Saguenay Terminals at \$250,000 and a wood barking plant at La Tuque for Brown Corporation at \$130,000.

As to the general outlook, it is true that the construction industry in Canada has suffered a slowing-up during the current year. Figures for the first five months show Canadian contracts awarded totalling \$59,728,000 as against \$80,002,000 in 1937. In breaking these figures down, however, it is important to observe the relatively strong position of the Province of Quebec. Here contracts for the first five months at \$19,583,000 are actually slightly above the 1937 figure of \$19,566,000 and are at the highest level in the last ten years. It is interesting to note as well, that in the Prairie Provinces, particularly Alberta and Saskatchewan, the building figures are just about as good as a year ago. The general picture, therefore, is not entirely gloomy and with such a strategically located company as Foundation, it is quite possible that business volume may be maintained at satisfactory levels. The earnings record of recent years has naturally been erratic; in the year ended April 30, 1937, the per share figure was 58 cents; 1936 a deficit of 2 cents; 1935 a deficit of 11 cents; 1934, \$2.56; 1933, 78 cents; 1932, \$1.30; 1931, \$2.17 and 1930, \$2.87.

The last balance sheet available showed total current assets of \$886,911, including cash of \$375,332 and marketable securities of \$197,339 as against total current liabilities of \$243,215. Equity per share of the capital stock was \$19.82, a figure very considerably above current market levels. Certainly you should not sell now and very likely the forthcoming report will contain information to warrant further holding.

ORO PLATA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been advised to buy Oro Plata and would appreciate some information about it. I know your information is always reliable. I am told that the shares will increase in value by the end of the year.

—M. V., Fort Erie, Ont.

Oro Plata Mining Corporation is an active holding and exploration company, capitalized at 2,000,000 shares of which 1,201,000 are outstanding, and I would consider the shares a good speculation. The company holds investments in various enterprises, mostly mining, which, according to the balance sheet as of January 31, 1938, had a total book value of \$1,467,288. Cash on hand and in the bank as of that date amounted to \$70,817; accounts receivable \$12,044 and \$95,000 receivable on demand notes. Accounts payable and accrued charges were \$13,418 and \$5,615 was held on behalf of another company. Commitments to purchase shares in other companies at that time totalled \$199,500, of which \$93,375 is due in 1938; \$66,125 in 1939, and \$40,000 in 1940. In the period from September 15, 1936, to January 31, 1938, the company had a net profit of \$107,065, which after deduction of organization expenses left a surplus of \$104,665.

Arthur W. Carr, president, in his report to shareholders dated March 28, 1938, stated, "Since the date of closing the financial statement the company's

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Secretary-Treasurer:
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Toronto

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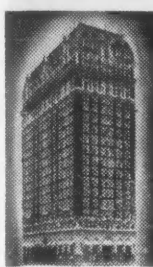
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Dividend Notices

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A Dividend of Two Per Cent (2%) has been declared payable on the 15th day of July, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd of June, 1938.

F. G. WEBBER,
Secretary.
Montreal, May 26th, 1938.

Western Grocers Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:

On the Preference Shares, 1% per share, payable July 15th, 1938, to shareholders of record June 20th, 1938.

On the Common Shares, 75c per share, payable July 15th, 1938, to shareholders of record June 20th, 1938.

By order of the Board.

W. P. RILEY,
President.

SUPERTEST

Petroleum Corporation Limited
NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

"B" PREFERRED

A half-yearly dividend at the rate of 6% per annum on the Class "B" Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the half-year ending June 30, 1938, has been declared payable July 2, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 17, 1938.

COMMON AND ORDINARY

The Board of Directors has declared a half-yearly dividend of 50c per share and an extra dividend of 25c per share on the Common and Ordinary Stock of this Corporation for the half-year ending June 30, 1938, payable July 2, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 17, 1938.

SHARE WARRANTS

Share Warrant holders will present coupons, serial number 37, to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, London, Ontario, and branches in Ontario and Quebec, on and after July 2, 1938, where payment will be made at par.

By order of the Board.

JAMES D. GOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer,
London, Ontario, June 3, 1938.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA

LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 14

An interim dividend of Thirty Cents (30c) per share has been declared on the No. 14 Common Stock of Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, payable July 25th, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1938.

By Order of the Board,

L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary.
Montreal, May 27th, 1938.

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of \$2.00 per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable June 27th, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 10th, 1938.

By order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.
Toronto, June 3rd, 1938.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 40

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty cents (50c) per share on the Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending June 30th, 1938, payable by cheque dated July 15th, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1938. Such cheque will be mailed on July 15th, 1938, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
ERNEST ROGERS,
Secretary.
Vancouver, B.C.
June 2nd, 1938.

GOLD & DRROSS

liquid position has been substantially increased through progressive realization, at a profit, of various investments. The company, therefore, had a surplus liquid position over and above all contemplated commitments and expenditures for some considerable time ahead. In view of this the board has decided to declare an interim dividend of four cents per share payable May 12 to shareholders of record, April 30, 1938."

Among others, the company holds a substantial interest in Jellicoe Consolidated Gold Mines. Two properties are under option in the Yellowknife district and development operations are underway on both. One of these adjoins Smelters' Con group on which a 100-ton mill has been erected and ties on to Negus Mines for which a 50-ton mill has been ordered. At the Greenbank property, in which both Jellicoe and Oro Plata have a substantial interest, drilling is underway and this is said to reveal the presence of geological conditions similar to those at the Bankfield mine, although there have been no results of importance so far. At the Jellicoe property the main vein has been picked up on the second level and substantial progress made in interpreting the structure of the ore zone. The company also has two crews of prospectors in the North West Territories, and interests are held in a number of other exploration companies and prospecting syndicates.

Announcement has just been made that Oro Plata will provide finances for the further development of Amm Gold Mines and take over the management of the property, which consists of seven claims in Cadillac township, Quebec, about 2½ miles east of O'Brien Mines. Favorable results are reported from development of the two upper levels and it was recently reported that crosscutting of the new fourth horizon had reached the No. 4 shear zone and free gold was in evidence at point of intersection. The vein is said to be stronger than in the same section on the upper levels.

drilling is planned for its holdings of 680 acres in Hearst township, Larder Lake area, which is considered warranted from the results of a magnetometer survey on the section of the property adjoining the Knutson Mining Corporation ground, as well as results of drilling reported on adjoining properties. A diamond drilling campaign has been completed on the Vauquelin township claims, which are held through its subsidiary, Eureka Gold Mines (Quebec) Ltd., but assay results have not yet been made public. The company also holds 120 acres in the Red Lake area, adjoining Faulkham Lake Gold Mines and Madsen Red Lake. Preliminary survey work was carried out on this group last year but further exploration will await additional development on the adjoining properties.

R. H. Toronto, Ont. If you purchased your McCOLL-FRONTENAC preferred as an investment, I would suggest that you hang on, for this security affords a good yield, a reasonably secure dividend, and, providing your commitment is not too large, is an attractive hold at the present time. Earnings on both the preferred and common stock for the year ended January 31st, 1938, showed an encouraging increase. Present prospects are that consumption will continue at favorable levels during 1938, and that profit margins will be satisfactory, although not so favorable as in 1937. Therefore, moderate decline in profits appears probable. Since 1928 the high reported by McColl-Frontenac preferred was 104½—in 1936—against 101 in 1937, and the current price of 96½. Thus, any appreciation that this stock shows will probably be moderate.

C. M. London, Ont. Yes, it is to be expected that the Province of Ontario, as well as other provinces, will continue the policy of refunding high interest rate bond issues at lower rates whenever the opportunity presents itself. But it is not obligatory on any bondholder to accept the new issue carrying the lower rate. That is, the government will pay off each holder of the old issue in cash, if he wishes it. The investor can then reinvest, of course, in anything he likes. A large proportion of bondholders elect to convert to the new issue on such occasions, because it is usually impossible to obtain a better yield from any other bond of the same standing.

G. S. N., Kenora, Ont. It was reported last fall that WENDIGO GOLD MINES had ore reserves of 40,000 tons averaging \$14. Development work late last year and so far in 1938 has improved the ore position and the outlook for the company. Production for the month of April was in excess of \$30,700 and in the first four months of the year totalled \$106,470. A fair profit is being shown and these production figures do not include the value of concentrates, which mean an additional monthly profit of about \$1,000. Dividends can not be anticipated until the company has built up a worthwhile surplus and at the present time the company appears faced with the need of expending considerable money. Flotation equipment was recently installed and the shaft is now being deepened from the 500-foot level, where a wide zone has been opened up carrying good values, to establish two new levels at intervals of 150 feet. Electric power is needed but, this will not likely be considered until considerable more ore has been developed.

S. L. Chatsworth, Ont. CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND LTD. is one of the most highly regarded Canadian investment trusts—it has an excellent record, is ably managed, and is in a sound financial position. It sells its own shares to the public, and invests the funds so received in a wide range of investment securities selected by the management. Thus every shareholder of Canadian Investment Fund has a proportionate interest in all the securities held by the company. This means that a much greater degree of diversification is obtained than if an investor acted independently. This makes for greater safety and stability of earning power and dividends. There is also the consideration of management. By purchasing shares in a good investment trust like this, the individual investor enjoys the benefit of experienced management. As of April 16, 1938, Canadian Investment Fund had 96.75% of its funds in common stocks, 2.62% in preferred stocks, and .63% in bonds. A large majority of the investments were Canadian securities. In my opinion the selection of investments was as sound as one as would be possible to make.

C. W., Calgary, Alta. GREENBRIDGE GOLD MINES was formerly known as the Coast Silver Mines. The company's holding is a gold-silver property at approximately 1,400 acres in the Greenwood district of British Columbia. Late last year a 100-ton milling plant was purchased with the intention of bringing the property into production this spring. At that time it was estimated there was 30,000 tons of ore on the dump, broken in the stopes and blocked out. Returns from several carloads shipped to the smelters last year are said to have been \$18 per ton. Some eight parallel veins have been exposed, five of which have been explored, and most of the work so far has been on two of the 35 claims. On the North Star claim drifting has opened the vein for 600 feet, with an average grade of \$18 and pockets of exceptionally high grade carrying substantial amounts of free gold. The prospects would appear to be interesting providing further development continues to open up favorably. When the mill was purchased it was stated there was sufficient cash in the treasury to meet current accounts.

Is Real Recovery Impossible at Present?

(Continued from Page 21)

By way of estimating the length or the intensity of the current decline, this little bit of knowledge is valuable. As a matter of fact there has never been any way of judging how long a particular stage in the business cycle might last, nor how intense it might be. Therefore it has never been possible to scientifically "call the turn." The most that has ever been done, with any degree of assurance, is to identify a main trend sufficiently early in its course to assist the industrialist, the investor or the speculator (the weekly Business and Market Forecast in SATURDAY NIGHT is conducted along this line.) So that we are still at sea. All that we can do is identify politics as something which is retarding business quite seriously, and which might, if carried to extreme, run us into another depression.

THAT is the pessimistic side of the story, with the massed minds of the purchasing agents as its text. It is far from conclusive, for the simple reason that both the stock market level and business volume are still up from 1932. We may with greater logic admit the fact that a temporary reaction is taking place but that the main trend is still upward. And still politics are being met. On that basis, we have a recovery retarded by politics, but still a recovery which we trust will survive.

Whether this dominating influence be temporary or lasting, we already have experience in the effect of politics on business. Where the government steps in, the company or the individual has to step out. Available

capital is being marshalled into government channels at low rates so that it may be spent on current account, or else sunk in public works. But there have also been too numerous invasions of the fields of private enterprise. The government influence has been nearly ruinous in the railway field, and it has been very harmful in utilities. Nearly every branch of industry and finance has felt its blight.

In Canada the latest proposal is for the Dominion government to make loans directly to municipalities at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. A concentrated effort is being made, under the guise of slum clearance, to draw the Dominion government into housing. No private undertaking can afford to operate at two per cent return, nor has such a rate of earnings commanded a supply of capital at any time in modern industry. Even the Dominion government has to pay more on its long-term loans. Obviously, and without regard for losses, it is another method for bonusing or subsidizing enterprise, with private capital paying the shot in the form of low interest yields on government bonds and high rates of taxation. This is possible only under conditions of business stagnation, with capital ready to seek the temporary refuge of government bonds. And if public housing should be undertaken, the possibilities for a genuine building revival by private capital will become more remote.

CANADIANS can derive some comfort from the fact that they are one stage removed from the immediate influence of public policy in the United States, where business ex-

tremes are accentuated by radical trends of Washington. Canada has a relatively large export trade, and its success is bound up with the purchasing power of grains, lumber, minerals, etc. Our future is in our own hands to a sufficient degree to assure at least a competence, provided that we keep costs low enough to produce a large volume, and that an attractive return on capital is permitted. Our political policy has been more moderate than has that of the United States, even though its tendency to seek a middle ground often is far short of satisfactory.

There is also hope in the political field itself. It is not likely that Anglo-Saxons are prepared to swallow socialism at one gulp. Nor is there any chance, especially under a federal system, of a central government quickly establishing such a bureaucracy as would be needed to administer a complete plan. An administration which leans too far to the left may be ousted, and it certainly is handicapped all the time by provincial or state rights. The principal danger, as is seen from the evidence before the Rowell Commission, is an expansion of the powers of the central government. The nine provinces of Canada, and the forty-eight states of the Union, may have a common drift towards socialism, but it will be in uneasy stages, and competitive factors such as labor costs and taxation prevent one from getting too far ahead of the others. All this adds up to a lot of merits in our peculiar kind of constitution, and a safeguard against any severe or prolonged depression which might be characterized as socialist.

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A revenue surplus, apart from relief, was reported for the last fiscal year, and current budget estimates also provide for a surplus.

Descriptive circular upon request.

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Investment Planning

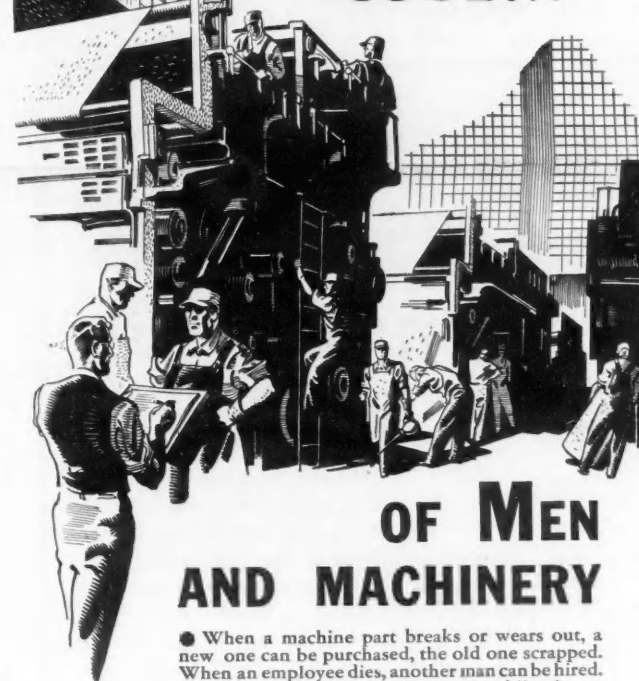
There are many considerations which enter into the selection of investments. A widow requires an investment programme vastly different from the active business man. Let us help you plan your investments.

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REPLACEMENT COST...



OF MEN AND MACHINERY

When a machine part breaks or wears out, a new one can be purchased, the old one scrapped. When an employee dies, another man can be hired. But the employer must feel a certain obligation to see that the bereaved family are provided for until they can arrange to earn a livelihood, for that man helped the employer make his profits.

Great-West Life Group Insurance Policies are an asset to both employer and employee. They reduce personnel turnover, increase the efficiency of employees by eliminating worry about the future, promote loyalty to the firm.

Employees can obtain life insurance at lower cost than they can obtain individually. They can take advantage of Group Insurance regardless of age or physical condition. Their families are guaranteed an income during the difficult months following the death of a breadwinner.

We shall be glad to discuss this important problem with you.

The GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office—WINNIPEG

MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

SEVEN Ontario gold mines are paying wages at a rate of \$45,000,000 a year at present, as compared with \$20,000,000 in 1932. These seven mines are paying taxes at a rate of \$5,500,000 a year at present, as compared with \$1,760,000 in 1932.

The Ontario Mining Association shows that on a production of \$204,853,000 in 1937 the mines of Ontario paid \$13,665,000 in taxes.

Taxation amounts to over \$1 on each ton of ore treated at many of the leading gold producing mines. This tax, added to cost, has relegated a large tonnage of material to the

waste heap,—lost to the country forever because of the high costs involved.

Taxation on mining as well as real estate is now considered to have reached the point where it defeats its own end.

Gurney Gold Mines produced \$40,831 during May from 4,380 tons of ore.

Denison Nickel Mines will complete installation of its new electric power plant and equipment before the end of June and will then proceed with extension of its shaft from 500 to 1,000 ft. in depth.

Jacola Gold Mines reports expenditure of \$201,000 to the end of 1931, and working capital of \$280,000. High assays have been obtained at various points in the mine, and some

(Continued on Page 26)

FOUNDED 1792



Insurance Company of North America
Canadian Head Office
Toronto

SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS EXCEEDS \$77,872,181.00
H. C. MILLS, General Manager for Canada

\$1,291,497 in 1937

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A Northwestern Mutual policy enjoys the benefit of liberal annual dividends and the security of this Company's 37-year record of sound, consistent growth.

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\$5000 INSURANCE and \$25 a Month Pension at Age 60 for \$11.60 a Month

The Mutual Life of Canada has a special plan for the young man who wants to provide adequate protection for his family during the years when the children are growing up, and under the same policy create a fund that will guarantee him a monthly income at age 60.

This is the "Security at 60" policy, and the protection provided for the annual premium required is particularly attractive. For instance, if you are age 30, a monthly premium of \$11.60 gives you \$5,000 insurance to age 60, when you will receive an income FOR LIFE of \$25 per month. (Should you not live to receive the payments for at least ten years, the income of \$25 per month would be continued to your beneficiary for the balance of the ten year period.) Annual Dividends are paid on this policy.

Any of our representatives or Head Office will be pleased to give you complete details regarding the Security at 60 Policy, which can be obtained in amounts of \$2,000 and over.

**MUTUAL LIFE
OF CANADA**

Established 1869

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The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada,
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I am interested in a Security at 60 Policy.

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Concerning Insurance

DEATH IN FIRST YEAR

Large Number of First Year Death Claims Under Life Policies Emphasize Need of Insurance Protection

BY GEORGE GILBERT

NOTHING is more uncertain than the duration of the life of any individual. It is this uncertainty which makes life insurance such a prime necessity for most salary and wage earners who have others dependent upon them. That the uncertainty of life tenure applies to the insured as well as the uninsured is made plain by the large number of death claims paid yearly by the life insurance companies in Canada and the United States under policies which have been less than a year in force. Every year tens of thousands of healthy persons take out life insurance, and do not live long enough to pay the second year's premium.

In its Service to Policyholders Number, *The Weekly Underwriter*, New York, of May 7, published the results of its survey of first year death claims for 1937, compiled from special reports furnished it by Canadian and American life insurance companies, from which it appears that about \$58,000,000 was paid last year by these companies under 83,600 policies that had been in force for less than twelve months. That represents a weekly average of 1,600 claims for over \$1,115,000 insurance.

A striking fact noted is that about 25,000 of these claims were paid to the beneficiaries of policyholders who lived less than three months after taking out insurance. There were many cases in which death occurred a few days after the policy went into effect, so that only a short delay on the part of these policyholders in completing the transaction would have deprived their dependents of needed protection.

THESE first year death claims also demonstrate the superiority of the life insurance method of creating an estate over any other available to the ordinary person. By the payment of one premium, the holders of these policies which became claims in the first year were enabled to leave an estate which in most cases would have taken many years to accumulate in the usual way.

For example, a farmer, aged 37, took out a family protection policy in September, 1936, which provided that if death occurred within the first 20 years the company would pay immediately to the beneficiary \$1,000, and beginning one month after the date of such death would pay the beneficiary an income of \$100 per month until September 17, 1956. This policy also provided for payment of an additional \$10,000 should death occur through accidental means.

On February 26, 1937, the insurance company was notified that the policyholder had been killed in an automobile accident on February 15. The day following receipt of proof of death a cheque was sent to the beneficiary for \$1,000, which represented the clean-up fund, and a supplementary contract was issued in connection with the \$10,000 due under the double indemnity provision. Under the single indemnity feature, the beneficiary will receive \$100 per month until 1956. Altogether, there will be paid under this policy a sum exceeding \$30,000. The premium was less than \$375.

This survey shows that policyholders of all ages and occupations are found among those who succumbed to illness or accident before their insurance had been in force a year, and that no classes are exempt from the disaster of premature death, which indiscriminately strikes down the business man, the laborer, the mechanic, the judge, the student, the rich man and the poor man.

AN ANALYSIS of 1,000 typical first-year death claims under ordinary policies is included in the survey. In the age group 40-49, there were the most first-year claims, the number being 238. Next came the age group 20-29, with 201 claims; then the age group 30-39, with 196 claims, followed by the age group 50-59, with 183 claims; the age group under 20, with 108 claims, and the age group 60 and over, with 74 claims.

When the holders of these quickly maturing policies applied for insurance, they were all healthy and active and could look forward to a normal expectancy of many more

years of life. Yet within a few months they were cut down in some way that could not be foreseen.

In one case, a \$5,000 policy on the ordinary life, endowment at age 85 plan, was issued to a man on August 24, 1937, and the man died on October 2 as a result of an acute attack of appendicitis. The insurance agent had been canvassing him for some time, and finally he had agreed to take it, with the idea of providing an income for his wife and family if anything should happen to him. He paid one premium of \$145.80, and his widow will receive the proceeds of the \$5,000 policy in the form of a monthly income for a period of ten years, which will cover the time the children are growing up.

In another case, a doctor took out a policy for \$5,000 on the ordinary life plan. He was 57 years of age, and the annual premium was about \$295. Just 39 days after the policy was issued, he died of a heart attack, although there was no evidence of heart disease at the time he was examined for the insurance. It was the only policy in force on his life, as he had been forced to lapse \$40,000 of insurance two years before, and was just beginning to build up his estate again. The \$5,000 will help tide the family over until they can readjust themselves.

ONE evening the holder of an ordinary life policy for \$1,000, with the double indemnity clause attached, was working on his stamp collection. He reached for the bottle of benzine which he used to bring out the water marks on his stamps. The bottle slipped from his grasp, and the contents were ignited from his lighted cigarette. There was an explosion. Thirty-six hours later he died as a result of his burns. He was 30 years old and had a wife and small daughter. Under one of the policy options, the widow will receive a monthly income of \$30.26 for the next six years—twice the original amount, because of the double indemnity clause in the policy.

A commercial traveler bought a \$2,000 ten year family income policy in September, 1936, and died in September, 1937, from intestinal influenza and complications. He was 52 years of age. Under the settlement arranged for, monthly installments of \$20 each will be paid for 108 months, and on September 12, 1946, the principal of \$2,000 will be paid—making a total of \$4,160 under the \$2,000 policy on which one premium had been paid. In addition, the insured in this case carried a convertible policy for \$1,000 issued in 1932. As arranged, the proceeds were payable to the widow in 60 monthly installments of \$18.13 each so that she will receive \$1,087.80 under this policy. Thus in return for a few small premiums, the widow of the insured is provided with an income over a period of nine years.

Attention is also directed by this survey to the fact that many thousands of persons die each year shortly after lapsing their life insurance. It is estimated that about 45,000 individuals died in 1937 within a year after dropping their policies by lapse or surrender, and that at least \$38,000,000 of protection was thus lost to their dependents.

Sometimes a policyholder feels safe in surrendering his insurance because he believes he is in first class health. A business man entered the branch office of a Canadian life company last year to surrender two policies. After some effort, he was persuaded to continue one of them. But on December he called again, and stated it was absolutely imperative that he surrender his other policy. On January 7, 1938, the cheque for the surrender value was sent out by the company. Just nine days after he received the second cheque, he was stricken with a fatal heart attack. The surrender cheques totalled \$1,910. Had the insurance been kept in force, his widow would have received \$10,000 in cash.

REGULATING MOTOR INSURANCE IN GERMANY

ON MARCH 1 of this year a decree of the Reich Commissioner of Prices came into effect, and included provision for a reduction in the prevailing automobile liability premiums, and the establishment of uniform rates. Accompanying the reduction in premiums, there was also a reduction in commissions. The union of Austria with Germany has created a problem in this connection, as compulsory auto liability insurance exists in Austria but not in Germany, although the Academy of German Law has expressed itself in favor of compulsory insurance, and has drafted a Bill which provides for it. Compulsory insurance has been in effect in Austria since 1929, with commission rates fixed at between 7½ per cent. and 10½ per cent. It remains to be seen whether the Austrian or German system will survive in relation to automobile insurance.

PROVINCIAL SUPERINTENDENTS TO MEET AT VICTORIA

THE twenty-first Annual Conference of the Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada will be held in the city of Victoria, B.C., on August 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1938, with Headquarters in the Empress Hotel, following the conclusion of the Canadian Bar Association meeting. It is anticipated that every province will be represented by its Superintendent of Insurance or other acting insurance supervising official and that, in addition, as at former conferences, Attorneys-General, Deputy



H. W. MANNING, who was appointed Joint General Manager of the Great-West Life Assurance Company at the annual meeting, held May 31, 1938. Born in Toronto in 1889, Mr. Manning graduated from the University of Toronto, spent a number of years in executive positions with the North American Life Assurance Company and the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, joined the Great-West Life as Assistant General Manager in 1931.

Attorneys General, Legislative Counsel and other advisory representatives of the several provinces will be in attendance. Every person or organization interested in the business of insurance in Canada is invited to attend or be represented without formal invitation. In particular, the attendance of representatives of so-called public bodies such as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, is solicited.

The agenda for the Conference naturally arises out of the Proceedings of the 1937 Toronto Conference and the legislation and other regulations which were then considered and referred back to the several Committees of this Association for subsequent report to the next Conference. Proposed legislation discussed at the 1937 Conference will be again reported upon and discussed.

WHY AUTO LIABILITY INSURANCE IS NEEDED

A YOUNG woman was driving her car across the line a few years ago when a child on a bicycle became confused, overturned and fell in the street directly ahead of the car. The young woman quickly applied her brakes and brought her car to a stop without touching the child or the bicycle.

Nevertheless, suit for damages was filed against her and was dismissed. Later, the suit was filed again in another court where it dragged along for over three years, judgment finally being awarded in favor of the defendant. The young woman was cleared of any blame whatsoever, yet the cost of her defense—for an "accident" in which she was really not involved—amounted to over \$400.00.

Depositions	\$40.95
Travelling	14.65
Attorneys	350.00
Total	\$405.60

TO STUDY COMPULSORY COMPENSATION COSTS

LEON A. SENIOR, president of the Casualty Actuarial Society, acting under a resolution adopted by the Council, has appointed a committee to undertake a study of the facts leading to the determination of costs covering insurance under a compulsory automobile compensation act. The Council directed Mr. Senior to name a committee in view of the legislative agitation in New York and other states towards the compensating of automobile accidents along the lines in effect for industrial accidents.

Mr. Senior has named the following on this important committee: Ralph H. Blanchard (Chairman), Professor of Insurance, School of Business, Columbia University, New York; William J. Constable, Resident Secretary, Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Harold J. Ginsburgh, Assistant Vice-President, American Mutual Liability, Boston, Mass.; Winfield W. Greene, Vice-President, General Reinsurance Corp., 90 John Street, New York City; Grady H. Hipp, Secretary, State Insurance Fund, 625 Madison Ave., New York City; Francis S. Perryman, Secretary, Royal Indemnity, 150 William Street, New York City; Thomas F. Tarbell, Actuary, the Travelers, Hartford, Conn.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have a health and accident policy with the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association. Just lately I have heard rumors about the company having to call on their American reserve for coverage of Canadian claims. Are these so or not? I would greatly appreciate your opinion of these rumors and of the company before paying my next premium which falls due shortly.

—K. B. E., Toronto, Ont.

As the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association of Omaha, Nebraska, with Canadian head office at Toronto, maintains a deposit with the Government at Ottawa in approved securities in excess of the total liabilities under its policies in force in this country, Canadian policyholders are well protected, and claims are readily collectable. Outside companies coming into Canada under Dominion registry are re-

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INSURANCE COMPANY**
Head Office: 199 Bay St., Toronto

Significant Figures

During the ten years ending Dec. 31, 1937, premiums on Boiler and Machinery Insurance in force in Canada grew from \$1,529,592 to \$2,159,170, an increase of 41.5 per cent.

During the same period the business of The Boiler Inspection Co. grew from \$688,497 to \$1,153,245, an increase of 67.6 per cent.

During the same ten years the number of companies writing these lines had increased from 14 to 21. Despite this increase, the business placed with The Boiler Inspection Co. increased from 45% to 53.41% of total.

When you are buying engineering insurance, consider the significance of these figures. Ask your agent about this company.



**The Boiler Inspection
and Insurance Co. of Canada**

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BRANCHES: MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG



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A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

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quired to maintain these deposits to the amount of their liabilities in this country at all times, and in the early stages of their operations in Canada the necessary funds are sent from the head office for the purpose. Such is the case as regards all outside companies doing business in Canada under Dominion license, and the fact that the Mutual Benefit Association increased its Government deposit to \$237,000 does not mean that it has had to call on its American reserve to cover Canadian claims, but that the Association has increased its Canadian business and has provided protection for its Canadian policyholders.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I should appreciate your comments in your insurance column upon the B.C. Mutual Benefit Association, whose notice of assessment is enclosed herewith.

I am inquiring for a friend who, together with his wife, is insured with this company, or perhaps one should say is a member of this association. Their ages are from 40 to 50, they are healthy and live lives that make them reasonably certain of reaching the allotted span, and I am wondering what is likely to be their reward for their present contributions to this club.

—D. A. W., Macleod, Alta.

As the British Columbia Mutual Benefit Association does not operate on an actuarial basis put on the assessment system, which time and mathematics long ago proved unsafe and unsound, I would strongly advise leaving it alone, as nothing but loss and disappointment in the long run await those who are led to depend upon it for permanent life insurance protection.

It is not a new scheme of insurance by any means. It was long since discarded and discarded because it did not meet the test of time or actuarial science as a basis upon which to predicate life insurance benefits.

So well is the unsoundness of the assessment system now generally recognized that a charter of incorporation can no longer be obtained from either the Dominion or any of the provinces to conduct a life insurance undertaking on such a basis, though in a few western provinces the assessment societies and associations in existence when the prohibitory legislation was enacted are evidently permitted to go on taking money from the public for their unsound schemes.

It should be obvious that if it is unsafe to continue incorporating and licensing new assessment concerns, it is equally unsafe to permit the existing organizations to continue operating on the assessment system. They should be required without further delay either to readjust their affairs to a basis of actual solvency or to wind up and distribute their assets, under government supervision, among the present members.

At one time, forty or fifty years ago, before the elementary principles of sound life insurance were generally understood by the public or by our legislators, hordes of these

assessment associations and societies infested the country and attracted many members by the lure of cheap rates. But not one of them has survived to prove that life insurance can be permanently furnished on such a basis.

Without an exception, all these old-time assessment concerns have either failed and gone out of existence, with great loss and hardship to their members, or have had to be entirely reorganized on an actuarial basis, which also involved great loss and hardship in many cases through raises in rates to the prohibitive point or reduction in benefits to near the vanishing point, and often at a time when the members most needed the protection and, by reason of age or impaired health, could not obtain it elsewhere.

When the attempt is made to conduct a life insurance undertaking on other than an actuarial basis, that is, without the necessary legal reserves to guarantee the fulfillment of the contracts issued, there is a growing deficit being piled up, so that when the inevitable reorganization is forced upon the association or society by the operation of the immutable laws of mortality, which apply with equal force to all life insurance undertakings whether carried on by companies, associations or societies, the existing members at the time of the reorganization must make up the whole of the accumulated deficit. They are left carrying the bag, so to speak, while those who died early or dropped out may have had their protection below cost.

Accordingly, the moral for those who are depending upon assessment schemes for protection is to get out while the getting out is good, and to replace such unsound insurance with insurance in a legal reserve institution. It is cheaper in the long run, to buy legal reserve insurance than assessment insurance, and you avoid future loss and disappointment.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would be glad of some information if you will be good enough to furnish it. The question is this: If I invest twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) in a Government annuity now, what return would I receive per year. (1) starting this September; (2) Sept. 1939. My age is 52 in September, 1938.

—M. D., Hamilton, Ont.

If you invest \$12,000 in a Government annuity now, the amount you would receive per year, payments to start this September, would be \$759.48, payable in quarterly installments of \$189.87 each as long as you live. If payments started in September of next year, the amount you would receive per year would be \$802.60, payable in quarterly installments of \$200.65 each. These figures may not be absolutely correct, but they are approximately correct. If you wish to get the exact figures, it would be necessary to write the Annuities Branch, Department of Labor, Parliament Bldgs., Ottawa, Ont. No postage is required on the letter.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I applied to agent at this point for whole life insurance for my son, aged 15, premium to be \$17.43. When the policy arrived the agent said the company had issued a special policy as my son was underweight and the premium would be \$21.43. I cannot understand why this should be. I think the premium too high for this kind of policy. My son is in good health otherwise. Can you give me some explanation? Will you also advise me the best insurance to take in a case of this kind—20-pay life or whole life?

Boy's age is 15 last September; weight, 111 pounds; height, 5 ft. 11 inches.

—P. J., Fort Francis, Ont.

Life insurance companies usually charge an extra premium if an applicant for insurance is more than twenty per cent. under or over the average weight of a healthy person of the same age and height group. In the age group 15-24 the average weight of a healthy male, 5 feet, 11 inches in height, is 159 pounds, so that a person under 127 pounds, or over 191 pounds would be required to pay an extra premium.

Under a whole life policy, you obtain the largest amount of insurance for the amount of the annual premium. Under a 20-pay life policy, the amount of insurance obtainable for the same annual premium is smaller, but the annual premiums are payable for twenty years only,

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CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH

(Continued from Page 21)

necessary to concede to the government absolute command over both lives and money in advance for the contingency of war. The government already has the authority to declare war. All these powers would be in the same hands.

There you have the proposed set-up. Observe how it will operate, in the case of a mother with a son and more than a thousand dollars. Those in power would be able to say to her: "War is declared. We are conscripting your son. Therefore we shall take your money also. Surely you do not value your money more than your son?"

The mother could only reply: "But I did not declare war; you did. I do not want war."

"Silence, woman. You have some money. You are a financial tycoon and a large manufacturer. You have propagandized us into war hysteria. The mere thought of your money drives us to frenzy. In our hysterical condition, naturally we conscript your son. Consequently, to avoid doing what we have already done, we demand your money; and we hope it will be a lesson to you."

As for the son, it is presumed that he had no money whatever, so he is not exactly to blame; but what of it? He is mentioned only for the sake of the argument; he would be conscripted anyhow.

SENATOR Lee deserves credit at least for clarifying the general concept of the New Deal. It is that the public is not to be trusted with

when the policy becomes fully paid up for the rest of life without further cost. The loan and cash values of the 20-pay life policy are also larger. If the securing of the largest amount of permanent insurance for the amount of the yearly premium, is not the main consideration in your case, I would advise the 20-pay life policy.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am contemplating the purchase of insurance in the Knights of Columbus group scheme and would appreciate your advice whether they may be considered safe and if they are authorized by the Insurance Act of Canada to do business here.

—M. J. E., Toronto, Ont.

Knights of Columbus, with head office at New Haven, Conn., and Canadian head office at London, Ont., was organized in 1882, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since 1920. It is regularly licensed in this country as a fraternal benefit society, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$745,245 for the protection of policyholders in Canada exclusively.

As the society operates on an actuarial basis, and maintains a deposit in Canada at least equal to the legal reserve on all policies in force in this country, it is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance. All claims are readily collectable. Its total admitted assets at the end of 1937 were \$47,512,833, and it had a surplus of \$7,422,762 over reserves and all liabilities.

its own money or its own life; therefore, the only thing to do is to hand them over on a blank check to somebody else, who will obviously be more careful of them.

If I seem to imply that some one else might be more eager to grab the money than to preserve the lives, I must point out that such is the committee's argument. Those who have money, the committee explains, think nothing of lives by comparison. But whose money and whose lives would the members of an absolute government be disposing of? Not their own. What interest, then would incline them toward peace? None whatever. On the contrary, by the committee's showing they would have every inducement to make war.

The suggestion of a referendum to the people before declaring war was rejected recently for the express reason that it really might delay war. Still just to see how it looks, suppose we write this sentence: "The surest way to prevent any country from being drawn into war is to prohibit the conscription of either money or man-power."

The only drawback to that was once noted by Napoleon, with the gloomy remark: "Now I am in a fix; peace has broken out." He knew that war gave him his power. If the Senator from Oklahoma were to read his bill aloud in the grim red granite mausoleum at the Invalides, surely a faint chuckle would be heard from the depth of the crypt where the Little Corporal reposes. Napoleon knew all about conscription and what fun it is to throw away other men's lives and money.

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FIRE, WINDSTORM, AUTO, CASUALTY

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question. Inquiries which do not fill the above conditions will not be answered.

HEALTH INSURANCE IN B.C. A FIASCO?

In its issue of April 16 SATURDAY NIGHT published an article by Mr. Reece H. Hague (of Vancouver—long associated with this paper) under the caption "British Columbia—Canada's Problem Child". The article was a criticism of political financial extravagances in British Columbia. It charged that expenses of government in that province had risen alarmingly and were still rising, that no attempt to economize had been made by successive administrations, that the province had built up a costly bureaucracy and had increased governmental services, some of them unwanted. In this connection it instanced what it termed the "health insurance fiasco" of the present government. Some weeks later SATURDAY NIGHT received a letter from the Hon. Dr. G. M. Weir, Provincial Secretary of British Columbia, charging misrepresentation in the Hague article and demanding that SATURDAY NIGHT publish a statement by him, Dr. Weir. SATURDAY NIGHT readily agreed to this, and presents the statement herewith, together with a reply by Mr. Hague.

BY HON. G. M. WEIR
Provincial Secretary of British Columbia

IN THIS article Mr. Hague points to health insurance as the prize example of extravagance in government in British Columbia. Nobody could object to this if he knew what he was talking about and told the truth. But unfortunately he doesn't, as the following comments on his paragraphs devoted to health insurance will show. All that is done here is to set down verbatim some of Mr. Hague's false statements and nasty innuendoes about Health Insurance, taken verbatim from his article, followed by simple statements of fact.

(1) Mr. Hague says:

"A year or so ago Minister of Health Weir decided that B.C. must have a health insurance scheme. There had been no public agitation for any such scheme; in fact there was a notable apathy regarding the entire matter on the part of everyone but Dr. Weir."

Here are the facts:

The question of state health insurance has been investigated by three public commissions of inquiry in British Columbia under separate governments—the Royal Commission in 1920-1921, the Royal Commission on State Health Insurance and Maternity Benefits of 1929-1932 and the Hearings Committee on Health Insurance of 1935. All three strongly recommended the adoption of health insurance by British Columbia. In 1933 a Liberal government was elected to office, pledged to inaugurate a system of health insurance. Out of 139 briefs submitted by organizations and individuals to the Hearings Committee on Health Insurance in 1935, 111 supported health insurance in principle and only 4 were opposed to it. Organizations representing the mass of the people who would benefit from health insurance, such as trade unions, farmers' organizations and women's organizations, were practically unanimous in calling for health insurance.

(2) Mr. Hague says:

"The province has gone in extensively for expensive social legislation; it has built up a dangerous and costly bureaucracy and has increased government services (many of them unwanted and some positively disliked by the populace at large) which entail an ever-increasing drain upon the Pacific Coast taxpayer."

"As a by no means isolated instance of the happy-go-lucky manner in which the present B.C. government squanders public funds one might cite the health insurance fiasco."

Here are the facts:

Without any clear or direct statement this paragraph obviously gives the impression that the government of British Columbia has spent, and will have to spend, a great deal of money on health insurance. This is simply not true.

The Health Insurance Act of 1936 provides for no contribution by the government, except in respect of its own employees who are members of the scheme. However, the government undertook to assume the necessary costs of setting up the administrative organization. Apart from this the scheme was to be financed entirely by contributions from employers and employees.

The net effect of the scheme upon governmental expenditures, once it was in operation, would certainly have been to decrease, rather than to increase, these. At present the government makes large grants to hospitals (estimated at \$960,000 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936) to assist them in caring for non-paying patients. In October of 1936 the B.C. Hospitals Association accepted as estimate from the Department of the Provincial Secretary that the hospitals would not require more than \$500,000 in grants for the fiscal year 1937-38 if health insurance were in operation during that period. The reason for this was simply that with health insurance in operation the hospitals would have received payments for many patients who otherwise would not pay their hospital bills.

Thus, on the basis of conservative figures accepted by the Hospitals Association itself, the government might have saved about \$450,000 on hospital grants if health insurance had been in operation during 1937-38. The real truth is that, instead of being "expensive social legislation," the Health Insurance Act of 1936 was a measure of economy in public expenditure.

(3) Mr. Hague says:

"The dauntless Minister of Health went right ahead, however; assured and sundry that he had studied every health insurance scheme ever projected or introduced elsewhere and that B.C. was going to have health insurance whether it wanted it or not."

Here are the facts:

This paragraph is grossly unfair and absolutely false. No such statements or assurances were ever made by the Minister.

In addition, it might be added that there is no "Minister of Health" in British Columbia. The health secretary is the Provincial Secretary.

(Continued on Next Page)



WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, K.C., of the legal firm of Zimmerman, Blackwell & Haywood, who has been elected a Director of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited. Mr. Zimmerman has been practising law in Toronto for the past twenty years. He was created a King's Counsel in 1933. He has been prominently identified with the aviation industry and assisted in the organization of many leading commercial operating companies.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

OIL

BY T. E. KEYES

THE writer of this column arrived in Calgary the same evening that the cut in prorations from 44 to 30 per cent. was announced. I was as surprised at the announcement as the local citizens who regarded the reduction as a great calamity.

A few were in despair, but on the whole the people were in a fighting mood. Strong statements which were endorsed by Boards of Trade in various parts of the province were released by oil operators. Telegrams equally as strong were despatched to our politicians at Ottawa and Edmonton, and, joined to local protests, was an indignant column by the mining editor of the Toronto Globe and Mail. Over night this editor has become a hero in Calgary. Even the children know his name.

The politicians and large companies generally have been blamed for the prorations cut, especially those companies who operate refineries in Montana and sell their gasoline in Canada. One of these companies is reported to have a filling station located here in Turner Valley which sells Montana gasoline in opposition to our local product. This same company is said to have imported duty free, and sold, around 6,000,000 gallons of gasoline in the Prairie Provinces last year. Judging from this situation, it would appear that action should be taken to shut out such competition.

West Turner No. 2 is drilling below 6,000 feet, while Marine Petroleum is below 1,300 feet in the Belly River formation.

Barsac and Royallite No. 30, two of the most recent wells to come into production are still on test, and, while considered fair producers, no official figures are obtainable.

Other Royallite wells drilling are No. 31, at around 6,000 feet, No. 32 at around 5,500 feet, and No. 33, at about 2,884 feet in the Upper Benton where casing is being cemented.

The Brown group have two wells in the line: Vulcan Brown at over 7,200 feet; and United 5, over 300 feet in the line.

Davies British Trans Canada, situated between Royallite No. 30 and Royal Crest, is drilling below 1,550 feet.

Anglo-Canadian officials state that in a recent wide open twenty-four hour flow, the Sundance well produced 3,313 barrels of oil. It is expected this Sundance well, when it receives its final acid treatment, will be larger than the Prairie well, which is at present the largest in the field.

Other Anglo-Canadian wells nearing production, and presently drilling in the line, are Frontier at 6,728 feet and Coronation at 7,117 feet. These wells should be in production shortly, especially Frontier which should come in by the time this paper reaches you.

Reward-Spooner Model No. 2, recently completed, and producing about 740 barrels daily, has just received final acid treatment. No further figures on production are available as this is written.

MINES

(Continued from Page 23)

promising ore shoots disclosed. However, there is not yet sufficient information on which to base estimates of ore reserves.

Little Long Lac has written off the greater part of deferred development costs, and this will reflect itself on net profits from this time forward. Pilot work by diamond drilling to deep horizons indicates continuity of average mine values.

Platinum has suffered a sharp decline in demand, and this will reflect itself on the income of International Nickel Mines, chief producer of the metal in the western hemisphere.

Mineral production from the mines of Ontario for the first three months of 1938 declined slightly as compared with the first three months of 1937 in point of value, the value being \$46,887,000 in the first three months of 1937 compared to \$46,085,000 in

the corresponding period this year. The gold output increased, and nickel production also made a record. However, while copper output also increased in volume, yet the sharp drop in value per pound was entirely responsible for the gross decline reported.

Moneta Porcupine Gold Mines produced \$78,262 in April and realized net profit of \$40,535. Further improvement took place in May, and while details are not available as yet, the preliminary estimates suggest profits of around \$50,000 per month now established.

Sullivan Con. Mines has announced plans for increasing mill capacity from 150 to 250 tons per day, the addition estimated to cost \$60,000 and require four months to construct. With production running \$60,000 per month during the past year, development has steadily added to ore tonnage in sight.

Quebec Manitou Mines has indicated 348,000 tons of ore, estimated to contain 11.4 per cent zinc, 3.31 ozs. silver and .088 ozs. gold. Work at the 200 and 350 ft. levels has shown widths of 25 feet of ore, with a maximum width of 45 feet.

Sylvanite Gold Mines produced \$2,255,381 in gold from 178,462 tons of ore during the year ended March 31. Net profit was \$1,021,417 or approximately 31 cents per share. A mill increase of 10 per cent went into effect in November, bringing the plant to 525 tons per day.

L. M. Reed, Mine Manager of Rebar Gold Mines, reports that drill hole No. 22 has been completed, showing a shearing 20 feet wide with 16 inches of well mineralized quartz. Hole No. 23 is stated to be down 30 feet and to have encountered a quartz vein 20 inches in width. The collar in the shaft and the head frame have been completed.

REAL ESTATE, MUNICIPAL BOND QUOTATIONS

Furnished by J. R. Meggeson & Co. Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto.

REAL ESTATE ISSUES

Acadia Apartments 6 1/2/49	35	40
Ancroft Place 4/58	53	59
Balfour Building 6/48	29	31
Bay-Adelaide Garage 6 1/2/47	29	32
Bloor St. George Rty. 7/46	45	51
Deer Park Manor 7/40	50	56
Dominion Square 6/48	48 1/2	52
Ellis Park Apts. 6 1/2/45	52	57

Godfrey Realty 6/42	41	45	Leaside, Town of	98	103
Lord Nelson Hotel 4/47	42	46	Midland, Town of	98	102
Mayor Building 6 1/2/42	38	42	Mimico, Town of	97	102
Montreal Apartments 5 1/2/48	57	61	New Toronto, Town of	96	101
Northern Ontario Bldg. 6 1/2/39	96	100	Niagara Falls, City of	99	103
Ontario Building 3 1/2/43	25 1/2	29	North York, Township of	96	101
Ogilvy Realty 5 1/2/61	65	67	Pembroke, Town of	99	103
Richmond Bay 6 1/2/47	92	96	Riverside, Town of	14	18
St-Cath Stanley Rty. 8/37	33	39	St. Boniface 5's, City of	39	42
Vancouver Georgia Hotel 6/47	—	60	Scarboro, Township of	53	58
Windsor Arms Hotel 6 1/2/47	79	83	Sudbury 5's, Town of	100	104
			Trenton, Town of	98	102
			Weston, Town of	95	100
			Windsor, 3 1/2/5, City of	62 1/2	65
			York, Township of	79	84

MUNICIPAL QUOTATIONS

East York, Township of	63	67
Ettobicoke, Township of	96	101
Port Erie, Town of	95	100
Kingsville, Town of	95	—
Leamington, Town of	95	—

Municipal quotations are necessarily approximate, there being various coupon rates and maturities.



EDUCATION can bring temperance!

Wherever and whenever it has been tried, prohibition has failed . . . anyone who is capable of learning from experience must realize by now that people cannot be made good by law.

Yet there is a constant flow of propaganda seeking to prejudice the public against the present sensible system of government control.

It is better to educate the individual in self-discipline and self-control than to attempt impossible prohibitions.

Such education is the object of this series of advertisements. We sincerely commend it to those genuinely interested in the cause of temperance.

A LETTER FROM DICKENS

"I am certain that if I had been at Mr. Fuzziwig's ball I should have taken a little negus—and possibly not a little beer—and been none the worse for it, in heart or head. I am very sure that the working people of this country have not too many household enjoyments, and I could not, in my fancy or in actual deed deprive them of this one when it is innocently shared. Neither do I see why I should deny it to myself."

—CHARLES DICKENS

replying to a letter from a lady who objected to references to drinking in his books.

• This advertisement is inserted by the Brewing Industry in the interest of a better public understanding of certain aspects of the problems of temperance.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

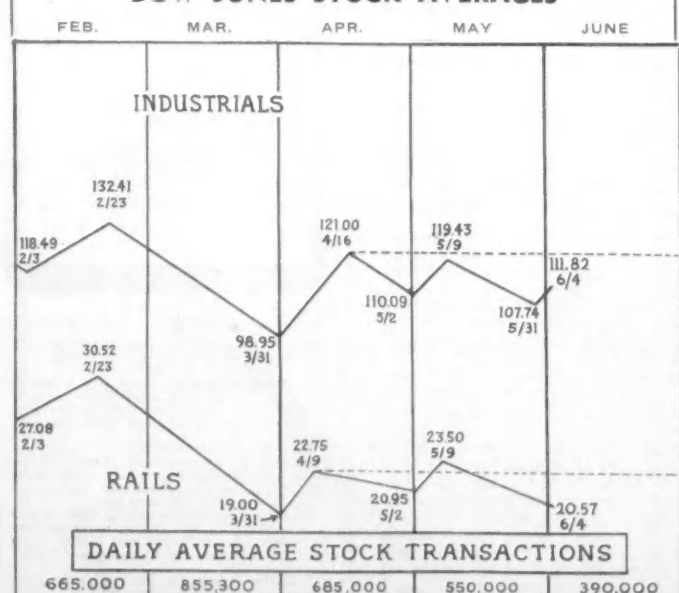
(Continued from Page 21)

improved. In the meanwhile, technical evidence is lacking that the slow decline of the past six weeks has fully terminated.

The more important consideration, at this juncture, is the knowledge that the market, as reflected by the two Dow-Jones averages, is working between important limits bounded on the down-side by the March 31 support points and on the up-side by the peaks of the subsequent rally. In due course either these upper or lower limits will be decisively penetrated by both averages and an important indication as to the underlying movement will be disclosed. Breaking of the lower limits would confirm the downward trend initiated during March of last year. Breaking of upper limits, as would be disclosed by closes in both the railroad and industrial averages at or above 24.51 and 122.01, respectively, would signal a reversal in that down-trend and the initiation of another broad leg of recovery.

Volume, throughout the course of the past six weeks' recession, has been quite mild and this, in conjunction with certain economic considerations lends ground for the assumption that the next important swing in the market will be upward rather than the reverse. If this is to prove the case, then any weakness in the general market that lies ahead over forthcoming weeks should be confined within the March 31 levels. In any event, considering the extent and duration of the decline since March, 1937, the lowered volume of transactions being currently witnessed, and the prospects of business improvement toward late summer, we believe that price weakness, from this point on, should not be permitted to cause undue bearishness, but should be used for the gradual accumulation of stocks.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



HEALTH INSURANCE

(Continued from Page 26)

vices come under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Secretary. This is merely a small illustration of the inaccuracies running all through Mr. Hague's statements.

(4) Mr. Hague says:

"All the machinery for handling the scheme was set in motion and a staff hired to administer the new act, which was duly given the blessing of the legislature. As an afterthought at the provincial election of 1937 an ambiguously-worded plebiscite was presented to the voters on the health insurance question. A great many voters did not bother to sign it at all. A small majority of those who did trouble to append their mark voted affirmatively, on the good old principle that if the government insisted on giving one something for nothing it would be foolish to refuse."

Here are the facts:

The Health Insurance Act was passed in March, 1936, and a Commission to administer the act was appointed shortly afterwards. The Commission then appointed a staff to assist it and made arrangements for bringing the scheme into operation. But the organized medical profession absolutely refused to agree to the proposals of the Commission regarding methods of treating health insurance patients and payments for these services. In effect the doctors staged a sit-down strike and it was impossible for the Commission to proceed with its plans in the face of this opposition—just as an industrial plant could not be opened in the face of a boycott by organized labor.

In view of the propaganda against the scheme, which the doctors succeeded in organizing, the government decided to defer application of the act temporarily and, since the whole principle of health insurance had been challenged, to consult public opinion once more on the subject. On June 1, 1937, voters were asked to answer the following plebiscite question:—"Are you in favor of a comprehensive health insurance plan progressively applied?"

The total number of voters who cast ballots in the general election on June 1 was 264,446; while the number who voted on the health insurance plebiscite was 263,211. The number voting affirmatively on health insurance was 147,831, or 56.2 per cent of the total taking part in the plebiscite.

That, as Mr. Hague states, the "small majority" of those who voted affirmatively did so on the good old principle of getting "something for nothing" is clearly absurd when it is recognized that under the Health Insurance Act wage-earners were to contribute two per cent of their earnings in return for the benefits they would receive.

(5) Mr. Hague says:

"Since that time there has been very little heard of health insurance save that the original Weir scheme did not after all seem quite practicable and would have to be revised. The machinery was not abandoned, however, and has probably cost at least \$250,000 to date."

Here are the facts:

The Health Insurance Commission remains in existence, pending arrangements to amend the Health Insurance Act at a few points, so that the deadlock between the Health Insurance Commission and the doctors can be broken. However, the Commission, has only a skeleton staff, which has been occupied recently in valuable research work. Expenditures on the Health Insurance Commission during the fiscal years 1936-37 and 1937-38 were \$107,300. Estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1938-39 are \$25,000.

(b) Mr. Hague says:

"In March it was announced that Dr. Allan Peebles, who was retained on long-term contract of chairman of the Health Insurance Commission, was to spend three months travelling in Europe at public expense to make a study of health insurance schemes in operation there."

Here are the facts:

Dr. Peebles, believing that further study of administrative details of health insurance in Europe would be valuable, offered to go to Europe at his own expense. No commitment has been made to pay any travelling expenses.

THE OTHER SIDE

BY REECE H. HAGUE

IT WOULD appear that I have penetrated Dr. Weir's epidermis. It is not altogether surprising that the British Columbia Provincial Secretary has galloped into the lists to defend this "horseless carriage" Act. The intemperate nature of Dr. Weir's attack upon me personally is in keeping with the attitude he has adopted in the past towards those who have had the temerity to disagree with him on the Health Insurance topic. Dr. Weir is recognized as one of the champion denouncers of Canada's current political life. His powers of invective constitute an important part of (one hesitates to say his entire) political capital.

The fact that when his original

Health Insurance Bill was before the legislature and was being harshly criticized not only by the opposition but by a number of the members of his own Party, Dr. Weir leaped to his feet and described much of the criticism as "nonsense and poppycock" and the "sublimest and most monumental example of bone-headed satire," should have warned me of the bursts of vituperation which would doubtless follow my somewhat disparaging references in SATURDAY NIGHT to B.C.'s incursion into the highly controversial field of health insurance.

Incidentally it was a prominent member of his own party who rebuked Dr. Weir for his outburst on the occasion referred to above, pointed out that he would experience a great deal more criticism and that it ill became him "to fly off at a tangent in this way."

Yet despite Dr. Weir's specious arguments and vitriolic personal attack I must, albeit a trifle wearily, reiterate my studied opinion that the entire Health Insurance episode in British Columbia constitutes one of the most prodigious fiascos in the history of Pacific Coast politics and serves as a singularly apposite example of my contention that inefficiency and extravagance have marked the course of government in British Columbia in recent years.

Dr. Weir accuses me of distortion of the truth, which I categorically deny. Yet in Dr. Weir's opening paragraph he is guilty of a grave misrepresentation of the facts when he says:—"Mr. Hague points to health insurance as the prize example of extravagance in government in British Columbia" My actual words

were:—"As a by no means isolated instance of the happy-go-lucky manner in which the present B.C. government squanders public funds one might cite the health insurance fiasco."

With a multitude of examples of prodigal expenditure of public money to choose from—including instances other than health insurance in the departments by Dr. Weir—I would not presume to award the palm for extravagance; but since Dr. Weir has credited me with an unexpressed statement, I will go so far as to say that the handling of the Health Insurance project may not be the prize example of B.C. governmental extravagance and ineptitude but it is at least well up among the contenders.

DR. WEIR having neatly divided my references to Health Insurance into sections entitled "Mr. Hague says," followed by "Here are the facts," it apparently behoves me to adopt a similar procedure; entitle my responses "Facts to answer the alleged facts" and deal with them numerically.

(1) Even though I have seen ample evidence of the prodigality with which British Columbia in common with other provinces appoints Royal Commissions to investigate any and every phase of human activity, I must admit to surprise at learning that the province of my adoption appointed no less than three commissions in the course of fifteen years to investigate the matter of Health Insurance. My ignorance may be pardoned when I explain that I was not in British Columbia when the

first commission was appointed. However, despite the findings of these commissions and even taking into consideration the fact that 111 organizations or individuals or both went to the bat for Health Insurance before the Hearings Committee of 1935 I still unequivocally maintain that there was no important public agitation for Health Insurance prior to the 1933 election and that it was not a live election issue. A recent careful examination of the platform adopted by the Liberal Convention of October 3-4, 1932, which preceded the 1933 provincial election, revealed that the 26 main planks adopted contained no reference whatever to Health Insurance. The convention did decide that both a Highways Board and a Public Utilities Commission be established—neither of which have yet, by the way, come into being—but there was a great silence on the matter of health insurance. The slogan of the Liberal Party in the campaign was "Work and Wages." I am advised that during the campaign health insurance with the added condition "to be used when and if practicable" was adopted as a plank; but it was a very deeply submerged plank and was most assuredly not a main or even important side issue.

When the battle on the original Weir Health Insurance Act was raging in March, 1936, the Vancouver Sun, staunch Liberal Party supporter, had this to say editorially:—"The long-brewing storm has broken in Victoria over the government's proposed health insurance bill. Liberals have bolted party lines on it. Delegations have been over repeatedly to protest against it. Supporters of

personal liberty have fought it because it shuts out all but medical doctors in the administering of its projected benefits. The public has an inalienable right to choose its manner of healing, because it is the public who pay for it." After dealing with the levies upon employers and employees by which it was proposed to finance the scheme, the Sun editorial concluded:—"For its economic health, British Columbia should make up its mind once and for all that taxation has reached its limit. And if there is to be health insurance with additional three per cent tax, then other taxes should be reduced by that amount."

On February 30, 1937, the Sun said:—"Relief will be felt among thousands of workers and employers and among many doctors at the news that the operation of the Health Insurance Act has been postponed."

Just how the Health Insurance scheme is regarded by the medical profession may be judged by the following extracts from an editorial in the B.C. Medical profession's bulletin in February, 1937:—"Expediency and not statesmanship, political profit and not service to the state have gradually cheapened and debased what was, in its inception, a noble scheme."

"The medical profession has no need to fear. We have been told in no uncertain terms that the end of bargaining (with the Health Insurance Commission) has been reached—that we can expect no further concessions. Further, we are advised to accept the terms that are offered as otherwise there will be a fight and we are told a bitter one."

"So we come to the end of nearly

three years of what may be called bargaining, if by bargaining we are to understand a state of affairs where one side offers less and less, and the other is expected to yield more and more.

"Poor as the first act was, it was immeasurably ahead of this one and baits held out have been withdrawn, one by one, till there is little in the poor fragment left to attract the hungriest fish. The present scheme is a miserable patchwork."

The suggestion that the profession try the scheme for a year "is altogether too much like the spider's invitation to the fly," the editorial says and adds: "No, we must realize that when we take this step, there will be no turning back. Increase of assessment, reduction of benefits, government grants in our interest are just so many airy dreams."

(2) It is noteworthy that although Dr. Weir reproduces it he does not contest my contention that B.C. has gone in extensively for expensive social legislation and has built up a dangerous and costly bureaucracy. He does take exception to my citing the Health Insurance fiasco as an instance of the manner in which the B.C. government has been squandering public funds. In the course of my article I made no reference whatever to the actuarial aspect of the Health Insurance bill and the likely devastating financial burden it would impose either upon the government directly or upon the participants in the scheme proposed.

I contented myself with a criticism of the expense involved in setting up

(Continued on Next Page)



NICKEL ALLOYS GIVE GREATER STRENGTH

1905—John MacDougall's "horseless carriage" is in trouble again. First time he drove it he stripped the gears. Last week the steering equipment gave way.

Something was always going wrong with those early automobiles. Even ten years ago a car driven at close to top speed for six to eight hours was a liability from then on.

Today with smoother roads, softer tires, easier spring suspension and Nickel Alloy Steels that are highly resistant to shock and wear, those early troubles have been largely eliminated.

This is the era of Nickel Alloys, and in the

development of Nickel Alloy Steels that are strong, tough and resistant to rust, wear and breakage, the automotive industry has led the way. Your car is stronger, safer, lighter—and gives more miles to the gallon—because of Nickel.

More Canadian Nickel is used in the building of cars, trucks and buses than for any other purpose. The increased use of Nickel is a good thing for Canada. At present 12,000 Canadians earn \$20,000,000 a year in the production of Nickel.

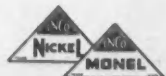
So remember—Nickel gives strength and safety to your car. Nickel helps make Canada prosperous.

Guaranty Trust Company of Canada

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 2½%, being at the rate of 5% per annum, on the paid-in capital stock of the Company has been declared for the half-year ending June 30th, 1938, payable July 15, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1938.

By Order of the Board,
J. WILSON BERRY,
General Manager.



THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

From
COAST TO COAST
...a constructive and stabilizing
force in the business life of
hundreds of communities.

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ESTABLISHED 1817
MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE
...the outcome of 120 years' successful operation
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214 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL 60 KING STREET WEST TORONTO

HEALTH INSURANCE A FIASCO?

(Continued from Page 27)
machinery which may never be put in motion.

Since Dr. Weir has attempted to show that the scheme if implemented would have proved a "measure of economy in public expenditure" it necessitates my dealing briefly with this phase.

One of the principal objections voiced in and out of the legislature to the Health Insurance scheme was that it was actuarially unsound and that failing direct government support—which was not contemplated—in order to maintain it satisfactorily it would involve either a progressive cutting down of the benefits or an increase of the assessments to a point where it would be either entirely ineffective or alternatively would prove a quite insupportable burden upon employers and employees who came within its ambit.

Dr. Weir's figures regarding estimated saving on grants to hospitals are palpably absurd. The B.C. Act made no provision for indigents—also excluded from benefits were farm laborers, casual laborers, domestic servants and, in the final analysis, all wage-earners receiving \$10 a week or less. From the ranks of these people are drawn the great majority of charity patients at hospitals. Under the Weir scheme they would still remain a charge upon the government in so far as medical services are concerned. Under the scheme hospitalization was to be provided to insured workers. A survey of Vancouver hospitals several years ago resulted in the shortage of beds being estimated at 500. In its considered brief opposing the Weir Health Insurance scheme the B.C. College of Physicians and Surgeons, among several other reasons, objected to the scheme because it would probably increase already inadequate hospitalization in Vancouver to 800 beds. A conservative estimate of the cost to the government of equipping and enlarging hospitals to cater to the added requirements necessitated by the implementing of the Health Insurance scheme is \$1,000,000. The whole Weir scheme was regarded by unbiased economists as the preliminary canter in a scheme which under a bureaucratically minded government must almost inevitably grow into a full service of alarming proportions and inordinate cost.

(3) Dr. Weir describes this paragraph as "grossly unfair and absolutely false." Possibly the exuberance of my phraseology justified a mild—but very mild—admonition. Actually the sentence complained of was an attempt to epitomize the remarks and general attitude of Dr. Weir towards health insurance in the face of opposition within his own

party and by an important section of the public. It was not and was not intended to be an actual quotation.

Early in 1936 a suggestion was mooted by members of the Liberal party that before introducing a Health Insurance bill a plebiscite be taken. Dr. Weir was quoted in the Vancouver Province as saying "This is a ludicrous suggestion and a good stalling device." After the act had actually been passed a plebiscite which had the whole-hearted support of Dr. Weir was taken; but this is dealt with under the heading "4".

There is not the slightest doubt that Dr. Weir's insistence upon rushing his Health Insurance bill through the legislature caused grave embarrassment to some of his cabinet colleagues. It is significant that in the election campaign of June 1, 1937, although Health Insurance had at last become a burning question due to the controversy aroused by the Weir act and the plebiscite to be dealt with later was being taken on election day, the majority of Liberal Cabinet members and Liberal candidates maintained a discreet silence on the whole subject. It had become a topic so fraught with political dynamite that—with the exception of Dr. Weir—members of the Liberal party generally preferred to remain non-committal upon it.

In the course of an editorial on February 1, 1937, the Vancouver Daily Province said:—"The trouble with Dr. Weir's scheme is what it has always been. It has been imposed upon the public opinion of this province by Dr. Weir's enthusiasm to begin with and Dr. Weir's impatience with criticism in the framing of the law. It was even imposed upon Dr. Weir's own party by the cracking of the party whip in the House, against all opposition, and, worse, against the well-founded misgivings of men who were not opposed to health insurance at all but wanted Health Insurance that was practicable and likely to succeed. The existing Health Insurance legislation, as might have been expected from the politics of its creation, is maimed, uncertain, discriminating."

Dr. Weir was quoted in the Vancouver Province of February 15, 1937, as saying "The present Health Insurance Bill is much more comprehensive than the National Health Insurance act of Great Britain today." He also described it as being superior to industrial schemes being operated by Consolidated Mining and Smelting at the C.P.R. I am informed that on more than one occasion he described the scheme as being "second to none" and that when approached in connection with the demand for a Federal commission on Health Insurance he confidently asserted that B.C. had studied the subject and had all the necessary information.

For describing Dr. Weir as Minister of Health when he is merely the Minister who administers the Provincial Health services my apologies are tendered. I was guilty in this respect of a minor inaccuracy.

(4) Dr. Weir's own explanation seems to substantiate rather than contradict this paragraph. The machinery for handling Health Insurance was indubitably set up and just as indubitably the act has never come into operation and there seems no immediate prospect of it going into operation. The fact that the medical profession of the province were almost unanimous in their refusal to accept the Weir scheme as passed by the legislature seems to be incontrovertible proof that such scheme could not be put into operation.

The fact that, as Dr. Weir admits, the doctors declined to support the Weir scheme seems to very clearly indicate the absurdity of enacting Health Insurance legislation and appointing a board to administer it without first thoroughly canvassing the situation and finding out if it was workable. It would appear rather difficult to carry on a health insurance scheme without the co-operation of the medical fraternity.

In case anyone should labor under the delusion that there was at least one prominent doctor who favored the scheme it might be well to explain that Dr. Weir is not a doctor of medicine but an educationist. But it was by no means the doctors alone who opposed the Weir scheme, as it met with widespread opposition from many classes of the community and meetings of employees—in whose interest the scheme had presumably been introduced—were held in Vancouver to protest against its implementation.

As I said, and as Dr. Weir agrees, after the act was duly passed a plebiscite was taken as to whether the people wanted Health Insurance. As I also said a small majority of those who voted agreed that they wanted Health Insurance; for after all 56.2 per cent is a small majority unless my mathematical machinery has slipped a cog. At the time of the election and plebiscite there were 372,781 registered voters in British Columbia. According to Dr. Weir's figures 263,211 voted in the plebiscite, of whom 147,831 voted affirmatively, so that if it comes to splitting hairs I might argue that only slightly under 40% of the people entitled to vote were sufficiently interested to cast a ballot for health insurance.

But what did the people who did vote actually vote for? Most certainly not for the Weir scheme already on the statute books. They were not asked whether they favored this scheme. Instead the question read: "Are you in favor of a comprehensive health insurance plan progressively applied?"

I personally know a number of people who favor the principle of health insurance who voted affirmatively in the plebiscite but who would most emphatically have voted "no" had the question read: "Are you in favor of the Health Insurance Scheme recently enacted?" The manner in which the plebiscite was put was equivalent to asking electors, after separate schools had been established to vote yes or no on the question, "Are you in favor of education?", and accepting an affirmative majority as a justification for having established the separate schools.

The daily and weekly press of British Columbia was in many instances caustic regarding the form the plebiscite took. Prior to the election the Vancouver Daily Province asked: "How is it possible to answer the question intelligently? What is a comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme? What is meant by progressive application? A plebiscite of this sort is not fair to the people of the province, who are asked to vote in the dark. It is not fair to the medical profession, who will be asked to work this scheme. It is unfair to health insurance itself."

Following the affirmative vote the same paper said: "If the support of the people of British Columbia is merely a vague aspiration after something for nothing—and it is no more than that, for all the plebiscite ever proved,—then it is something that is not possible, and that the Government knows perfectly well is not possible. That was why the plebiscite was always a hoax and a sham."

(5) In this paragraph Dr. Weir and myself seem at variance only upon the matter of what the machinery of the Health Insurance Commission has cost. Answering a question in the legislature of November 12 last, at which time there seemed no prospect of the act being enforced for some time at least—there still seems little prospect of it being put into operation at any rate this year—Dr. Weir said that four commissioners and four staff employees had been retained until their work is completed. Dr. Alton Peebles was engaged for seven years at a salary of \$6,000 a year. Dr. Peebles, by the way, is a Doctor of Philosophy and, like Dr. Weir, has no medical degree. The vice-chairman of the Commission was engaged for five years at \$5,500 a year and the two other commissioners for five years at \$1,000 a year. Incidentally an example of the intemperate manner in which certain proponents of Health Insurance have dealt with their opponents was provided when one of these commissioners was quoted in the B.C. press as describing the medical profession of the province as a "racket" and saying he had never, in all his experience, "seen more crookedness going on as in this movement to ditch health insurance."

In answer to a question in the legislature on November 17 last the information was elicited that the cost of keeping up the machinery for the Health Insurance act was \$2,400 monthly.

I stated in my article that the machinery of Health Insurance had probably cost at least \$250,000 to date—mark the word "probably." For the sake of the taxpayers of B.C. I am glad to receive Dr. Weir's assurance that this is an over-estimate;

MINE MAKERS OF CANADA



MAJOR J. G. MacMILLAN, B.A.Sc., M.E., Mining Engineer and Superintendent, Teck-Hughes Gold Mines at Kirkland Lake, Ont., is one of the most colorful executives in Canadian mining. He combines the scientist, scholar, explorer, soldier and engineer. From the halls of the Universities he brings a knowledge of the practical sciences, having been granted the degree of B.Sc., in 1901, University of Toronto, where he later taught as Fellow and Demonstrator in mining. Following this he took post graduate studies in geology and metallurgy at the Columbia University, N.Y., where he received his degree of M.E. in 1910. During his studies he was a Member of the Abitibi Exploration for the Ontario Bureau of Mines and was also Superintendent of the Foster Mine, Cobalt, Ont. In 1908 he accepted the post of geologist for the Canadian Government Arctic Expedition, on which he was away for a year.

In 1910 he entered private practice and was retained to do field work for T. & N. O. Railway Commission. Later was in charge of Harbour Surveys at Moosonee for the same commission. In 1913 he accepted an appointment as Inspector of Mines for the Ontario Department of Mines and acted in that capacity during the years 1913 to 1915 and from 1919 to 1928. Enlisted and served Overseas, 1915-19 with the first and second Canadian Tunnelling Companies and with the 12th Battalion, Canadian Engineers. He was awarded the Military Cross in December, 1916, and retired with rank of Major. In 1929 he was chosen as mining engineer for Institute de Geologia, Montevideo, Uruguay. On his return to Canada he accepted post of Exploration Superintendent with Teck-Hughes Gold Mines and held that post until 1937. Was elevated to the position of General Superintendent, 1938. Major MacMillan is one of the pioneers of the Quebec gold fields and was responsible in a great measure for the opening and development of this important gold area.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

but, unless the public accounts issued by the B.C. government are not to be relied upon, Dr. Weir's figures are an under-estimate.

Dr. Weir states that expenditures on the Health Insurance Commission during the fiscal years 1936-37 and 1937-38 were \$107,300 and that estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1938-39 are \$25,000.

Dr. Weir entirely ignores the amount of \$6,023 for Health Insurance investigation listed in Public Accounts for the fiscal year 1934-35 and the amount of \$23,699 debited to the health insurance scheme for the fiscal year 1935-36. For the fiscal year 1936-37 the grant from the Crown in aid of organization under the Health Insurance act was listed at \$100,000. Public Accounts for 1937-38 have not been made available to the public, but if health insurance expenditures amounted to only \$7,300, as would be gathered from Dr. Weir's combined figures, it hardly seems to jibe with the statement in November that administration of the Act was costing \$2,400 monthly. Add the \$25,000 estimated by Dr. Weir for the current fiscal year and the total amount still appears far too much for the taxpayers to donate towards what has so far given every indication of proving a chimera.

(5b) If, as Dr. Weir states Dr. Peebles is now studying Health Insurance in Europe at his own expense—or rather at no additional public expense beyond the \$6,000 a year he is receiving for administering a non-functioning Health Insurance scheme—it provides a remarkable, one might almost say unprecedented, example of public spirit in a public servant and Dr. Peebles is deserving of commendation. However, I shall be very astonished if Public Accounts at some future date do not cover an item, "Dr. Alton Peebles, Travelling expenses to Europe." Dr. Weir, it will be noted, says "no commitment" has been made to pay any travelling expenses; but it would not seem in accord with the normal open-handedness of the present B.C. government in the matter of travelling expenses to make Dr. Peebles foot his own bills.

In February last Premier Pattullo made an announcement that a first hand study of Health Insurance schemes in Europe would be made by Dr. Peebles, Chairman of the B.C. Health Insurance Commission. No reference was made to Dr. Peebles paying his own expenses and surely it was justifiable to accept the implication that Dr. Peebles was to be reimbursed such expenses by the Government. A Vancouver publication which was sarcastic about the necessity for Dr. Peebles studying at public expense a scheme after the scheme had long been enacted has not, up to the time of writing, been corrected.

FARGO SERVICE

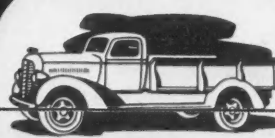
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